

ANNUAL REPORT of the NEVADA JUDICIARY

The Work of Nevada's Courts - July 1, 2001, to June 30, 2002

Supreme Court of Nevada



CHIEF JUSTICE

A. WILLIAM MAUPIN

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES

CLIFF YOUNG

ROBERT E. ROSE

MIRIAM SHEARING

DEBORAH A. AGOSTI

MYRON E. LEAVITT

NANCY A. BECKER

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Mineral County

The Mineral County Courthouse in Hawthorne is one in a series of drawings of old Nevada courthouses by Reno artist PATTY ATCHESON MELTON. The series, printed throughout this publication, was completed in 1976. Thus the drawing of the Lander County Courthouse on page 21 depicts the original building in Austin, which was the county seat until 1980 when it was relocated to Battle Mountain.

Each drawing is accompanied in this publication by a Nevada map showing the location of the county seat where the courthouse sits.

The limited series of drawings may be purchased by contacting the artist at (775) 250-4568.

Justice Cliff Young Retires

“There is no question that Justice Young is one of the most important public figures in the history of this state.”

AFTER MORE THAN half a century of service to his country and his state, Justice Cliff Young announced his retirement from the public life that has helped shape Nevada law and the judiciary.

Justice Young served two terms as a U.S. Congressman, 14 years as a Nevada State Senator and 18 years on the Nevada Supreme Court.

“That represents a lifetime commitment to the citizens of the State of Nevada,” said Chief Justice A. William Maupin. “There is no question that Justice Young is one of the most important public figures in the history of this state.”

The federal courthouse in Reno was named in Justice Young’s honor.

Justice Young, a Lovelock native, has always strived to improve the judiciary in Nevada by finding ways to streamline the justice system. He was one of the creators of the criminal appeal “Fast Track” program and was a driving force behind the highly successful Nevada Court Annexed Arbitration Program. He was instrumental in the creation of the current Supreme Court settlement program, which has resolved over 55 percent of the civil appeals filed with the high court since 1996.

One reform Justice Young would still like to see is a change in the way Supreme Court justices are selected. “I’d like to see a modified Missouri plan because it’s so expensive to run a campaign. It cost \$500,000 for my re-election campaign six years ago,” he said.

As a State Senator, he worked to expand the state park system. Many of today’s state parks are a result of his efforts.

“I get a certain satisfaction in going by parks and thinking ‘I did something there,’” he said. “Nobody knows now what I did, but that’s life.”

Before he was a legislator or a justice, he helped mold the future of America as an officer in the U.S. Army’s 103rd Infantry Division for two years in Europe during World War II. The 1949 Harvard Law School graduate ended the war as a Major and returned to Reno to practice law.

Much of his life has been spent involved in wildlife and conservation matters, which led to his serving two terms as president of the National Wildlife Federation, an organization with 4.2 million members.



Lovelock

Pershing County





A Message from the Chief Justice



THIS ANNUAL REPORT of the Nevada Judiciary not only provides a statistical panorama of the work of Nevada's courts, but also documents the latest achievements in our continuing era of progress. This state's unique and innovative programs – from the nation's leading drug court programs to information sharing solutions – have raised the Nevada judiciary to an enviable level in the country.

There have been improvements in the delivery of formal dispute resolution and in avenues of access to the court system. In partnership with the other branches of state government, the judiciary has increased the availability and quality of our judicial resources. The productivity figures in this report reflect our successes.

At the Supreme Court, the justices continued to reduce the backlog of cases and bring final resolution to cases.

In Nevada's busiest areas, the district, justice and municipal court judges worked to keep pace with burgeoning populations and caseloads and increasingly complex legal matters. In rural districts, the judges continued to provide quality justice for all despite hard economic times and diminishing resources. The dedication of our judges at all levels should be recognized and commended.

The Administrative Office of the Courts continued to serve all areas of the state and all levels of the judiciary, providing technology solutions and addressing specialized needs, like establishing the interpreter certification program to ensure access to the courts by those who do not speak English.

As I conclude my second year as Chief Justice, I would like to thank the judges at every level whose contributions have made the Nevada justice system one of the nation's best.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "A. William Maupin".

A. William Maupin
Chief Justice
Nevada Supreme Court



Report from the Administrative Office of the Courts

THIS REPORT MARKS the third year we are reporting judicial workload statistics and documenting the activities of the Nevada Supreme Court, the state's trial courts and the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) in an annual report.

Fiscal 2001-02 was an active year for the Nevada Judiciary. The role of the Nevada Judicial Council has been expanded and its members are operating with renewed vigor. The Council established four standing committees to assist in providing administrative recommendations to the Supreme Court. The AOC provides staff support for the Council and its various research projects. The AOC has also established a court interpreter certification program and will make qualified interpreters available for our courts before year's end.

The AOC has also been heavily involved in upgrading the abilities of our courts to process cases by providing needed technology. Two major projects discussed in this report are our nationally acclaimed Multi-County Integrated Justice System (MC-IJIS) and the Nevada Rural Courts System (NRCS). We also provided technical assistance to the Justice and Municipal Courts in Clark County.

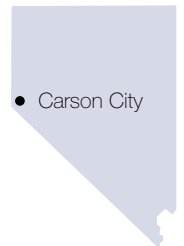
In cooperation with the Nevada Attorney General's Office, the AOC worked to develop standardized forms for domestic violence orders issued by judges throughout the state. The AOC also has been facilitating communications between our state courts and tribal courts of Nevada through grants from the Attorney General's office.

Every year our court statistics become more accurate and complete. This year we have 100 percent reporting of filings from all courts for all months. An additional 31 courts are reporting dispositions, which are much more difficult to count. With the advent of new technology we should have all courts accurately reporting filings, dispositions and other data by the 2005 legislative session.

None of the progress of Nevada's Judicial Branch documented in this report could have been possible without the vision and enthusiastic leadership of the Justices of the Nevada Supreme Court and the collaboration and cooperation of the judges and staffs of the trial courts and the employees of the AOC. Together we have advanced the Nevada judiciary's goal of providing justice to all of Nevada's citizens.



Ronald R. Titus
State Court Administrator



Carson City

The Supreme Court of Nevada



From left, seated: Chief Justice A. William Maupin, Vice Chief Justice Cliff Young, Justice Robert E. Rose.
Standing: Justice Nancy A. Becker, Justice Myron E. Leavitt, Justice Miriam Shearing and Justice Deborah A. Agosti.

CHIEF JUSTICE A. WILLIAM MAUPIN

By the time Justice A. William Maupin was appointed to the Eighth Judicial District Court bench in 1993, he already spent 22 years as an attorney in both the public and private sectors. Although he handled murder cases as a public defender, he chose to focus his career on major civil litigation. Justice Maupin was elected to the Supreme Court in 1996. He became chief justice in 2001 and has served nearly two years. During that time, he focused on revising and streamlining court case management systems to improve efficiency and expanded the use of technology throughout the court system. The Court also created the Jury Improvement Commission and the Commission on Rural Courts. His term ends in January 2003 (he was re-elected in 2002).

VICE CHIEF JUSTICE CLIFF YOUNG

Vice Chief Justice Cliff Young is the most senior judge on the Nevada Supreme Court. He was elected in 1984 after a political career that included two terms as a U.S. Congressman and 14 years as a Nevada State Senator. He was inducted into the Nevada State Senate Hall of Fame in 1995. The Lovelock, Nevada, native also spent 35 years practicing law as a private attorney in Reno. During World War II, he was an officer in the 103rd Infantry Division and served in Europe. He was the first Nevadan to be president of the National Wildlife Federation. His term ends in January 2003. He did not seek re-election.

JUSTICE BOB ROSE

Justice Bob Rose is serving in his third term on the Nevada Supreme Court. He was first elected in 1988 to cap a political career that began with his election as Washoe County District Attorney in 1970 and as Nevada Lieutenant Governor in 1974. He returned to the practice of law in 1979 in Las Vegas until 1986 when he was appointed to the Eighth Judicial District Court. He twice served as Supreme Court chief justice and created the Judicial Assessment Commission — the so-called “Rose Commission” — and also co-chairs the Jury Improvement Commission. His term expires in 2007.

JUSTICE MIRIAM SHEARING

Justice Miriam Shearing’s judicial career has provided nearly a quarter century of “firsts” for women in Nevada. In 1976, after practicing law for seven years, she became the first woman elected as justice of the peace in Las Vegas. In 1982, she became the first woman elected as a District Court judge in Nevada. Justice Shearing became the first woman on the Nevada Supreme Court with her election in 1992 and served as Chief Justice in 1997 – again the first woman to hold that position. Currently, she is president of the American Judicature Society. Her term ends in 2005.

JUSTICE DEBORAH A. AGOSTI

Justice Deborah A. Agosti has been a judge since 1982, when she was elected to be a Reno justice of the peace – the first woman to hold that position. For five years before that, she was senior staff attorney for the Senior Citizens Legal Assistance Program in Reno and a Washoe County Deputy District Attorney. In 1984, she became the first woman to be elected district judge in the Second Judicial District – a post she held for 14 years. In 1998, she was elected to the Nevada Supreme Court. She is co-chair of the Jury Improvement Commission. Her term expires in 2005.

JUSTICE MYRON E. LEAVITT

Justice Myron E. Leavitt is a Las Vegas native who has had one of the most diverse careers of any justice. He began his elective career as a Las Vegas Township Justice of the Peace in 1961-62. He served on the Clark County Commission and Las Vegas City Council before winning election in 1978 as Nevada Lieutenant Governor. For 28 years he also was a private attorney. He returned to the judiciary in 1984 when he was appointed to the District Court bench at the Eighth Judicial District. He was elected to the Supreme Court in 1998 and re-elected in 2000. His term expires in 2007.

JUSTICE NANCY A. BECKER

Justice Nancy Becker is a native Las Vegas and the youngest of the seven members of the Supreme Court. She worked for the late Sen. Howard Cannon in Washington, D.C., before returning to Nevada and a job at the Las Vegas City Attorney’s Office. Her election in 1987 to a seat on the Las Vegas Municipal Court made her the first woman to preside in that city court. In 1989, she was named to a vacant seat at the Eighth Judicial District Court, making her the first woman appointed as a district judge in Nevada. She was elected to the Supreme Court in 1998 and re-elected in 2000. Her term expires in 2007.

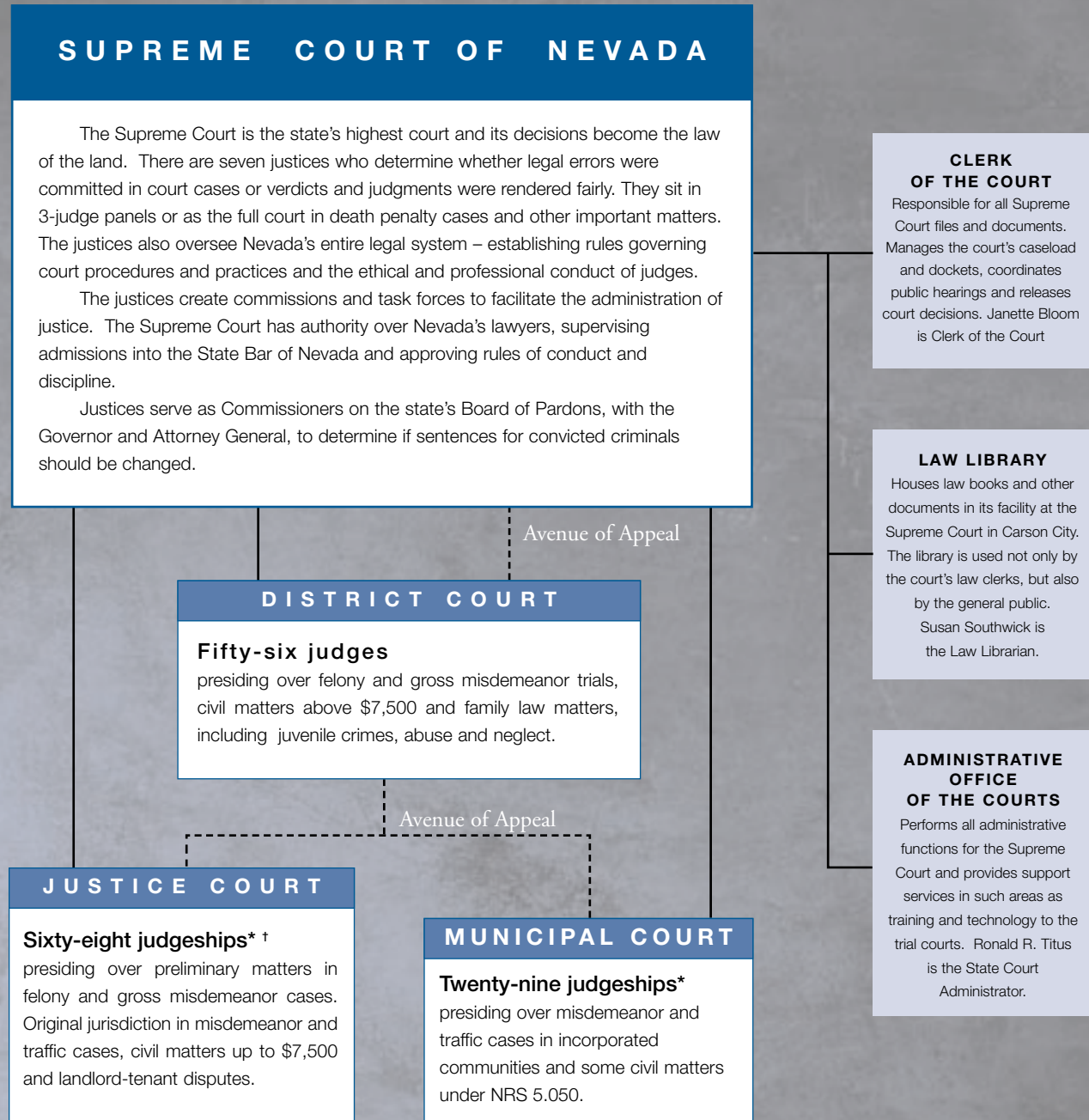




THE NEVADA JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Structure & Function

The judicial system in Nevada is one of the three independent and co-equal branches of government working together to serve the citizens of the state. The responsibility of the judiciary is to impartially resolve legal disputes brought before it. In Nevada, the judiciary consists of one appellate court – The Supreme Court – and three divisions of trial courts – state District Courts, county Justice Courts and city Municipal Courts. The chart below represents information as of June 30, 2002.



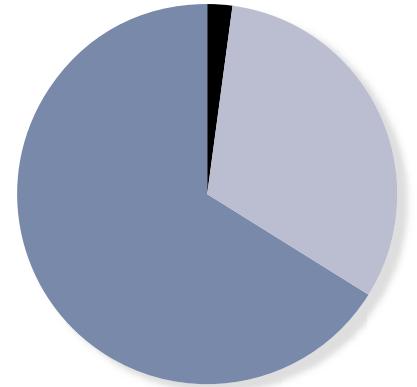
* Ten lower court judges serve their communities as both justice of the peace and municipal judge.

† One Justice Court was closed during fiscal year 2001-02.

Funding

The judicial system, through the Administrative Office of the Courts, received \$22,887,095 for fiscal year 2001-02 to fund the Supreme Court, district judges salaries and limited programs of the state court system, such as judicial education and court interpreter certification. The funding comes from administrative assessments, peremptory challenges and the State General Fund.

Administrative assessments are fees charged to defendants in criminal cases. Peremptory challenges are fees paid by attorneys and litigants to exclude particular judges in civil cases. Together they make up about 34 percent of the funding, or \$7,752,663. The State General Fund provides \$15,134,432, or just under 66 percent of the funding. This amount represents the General Fund appropriation (as shown in table below) plus one-time funding for specific programs. The \$15,134,432 represents less than 1 percent of the total state budget (see table below).

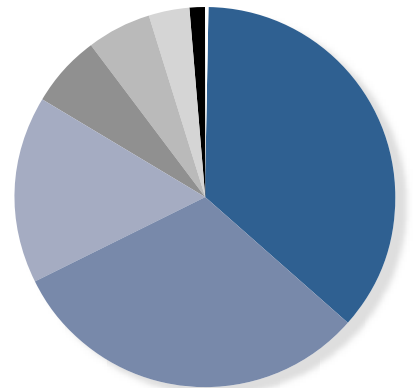


66%	GENERAL FUND	\$15,134,432
32%	ADMINISTRATIVE ASSESSMENTS	\$7,265,638
2%	PEREMPTORY CHALLENGES	\$487,025

Expenditures

Funding administered by the Administrative Office of the Courts pays for the operating expenses of the Nevada Supreme Court, limited support services for the court system statewide and retirement for Supreme Court justices and District Court judges.

The majority of state court costs are borne by the local governments. With the exception of the salaries and benefits for District Court judges and some support services, the operations of the District Courts are funded by county governments. County governments also fund the Justice Courts. City governments fund the Municipal Courts in incorporated cities.



37%	SUPREME COURT OPERATING EXPENDITURES (55% General Fund & 45% AA's)	\$8,353,296
32%	DISTRICT JUDGES SALARIES (100% General Fund)	\$7,136,715
16%	AOC (100% AA's)	\$3,642,257
6%	PENSIONS (100% General Fund) (Includes Justices & District Judges Pensions)	\$1,404,121
5%	LAW LIBRARY (100% General Fund)	\$1,252,915
3%	JUDICIAL ASSISTANCE (Peremptory Challenges & AA) (Includes Senior Judge & Visiting Judges Expenses)	\$792,953
1%	RURAL DRUG COURT (100% General Fund)	\$300,000
.02%	JUDICIAL SELECTION	\$4,838

General Fund Appropriation

The Judiciary's Share of the State Funds

	FY2001-02	% of Total	FY2002-03	% of Total
Judicial Branch (Includes the Commission on Judicial Discipline)	14,606,717	0.80%	16,009,003	0.81%
Other State Government (Includes: Other Constitutional Agencies, Finance & Administration, Education, Human Services, Commerce & Industry, Public Safety and Special Purpose Agencies)	1,811,947,227	99.20%	1,953,721,463	99.19%
Total General Fund Appropriations	1,826,553,944	100.00%	1,969,730,466	100.00%

*This table reflects total budgeted Legislative appropriations, including the Commission on Judicial Discipline.
Actual funding for each fiscal year may differ based upon actual events and expenditures during the year.



THE NEVADA JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Structure & Function

District Courts

Comprising the second level of the judiciary, the District Courts are courts of general jurisdiction and have the most authority of any trial court. This is where major trials are conducted and citizens get their “day in court” before a jury of their peers. The district judges preside over felony and gross misdemeanor cases, civil matters above \$7,500 and family law issues. The judges also decide a variety of a complex legal disputes that do not require jury trials, including appeals of Justice and Municipal Court cases.

The District Courts are constitutionally authorized and the judges have statewide jurisdiction, although they are elected and serve primarily in one of the state’s nine judicial districts. Because of the state’s sparse rural populations, five of those judicial districts encompass multiple counties to best utilize the judges’ time and taxpayer resources.

Nevada’s Judicial Districts and Judges

(as of June 30, 2002)

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Carson City & Storey County

Judge Michael Griffin
Judge William Maddox

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Washoe County

Judge Brent Adams
Judge Janet Berry
Judge Peter Breen
Judge Steve Elliott
Judge James Hardesty
Judge Scott Jordan
Judge Steven Kosach
Judge Charles McGee
Judge Jerome Polaha
Judge Deborah Schumacher
Judge Connie Steinheimer

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Churchill & Lyon Counties

Judge Archie Blake
Judge Robert Estes
Judge David Huff

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Elko County

Judge Jack Ames
Judge Mike Memeo

FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Esmeralda, Mineral & Nye Counties

Judge John Davis
Judge Robert Lane

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Humboldt, Lander & Pershing Counties

Judge Jerry Sullivan
Judge Richard Wagner

SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Eureka, Lincoln & White Pine Counties

Judge Steve Dobrescu
Judge Dan Papez

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

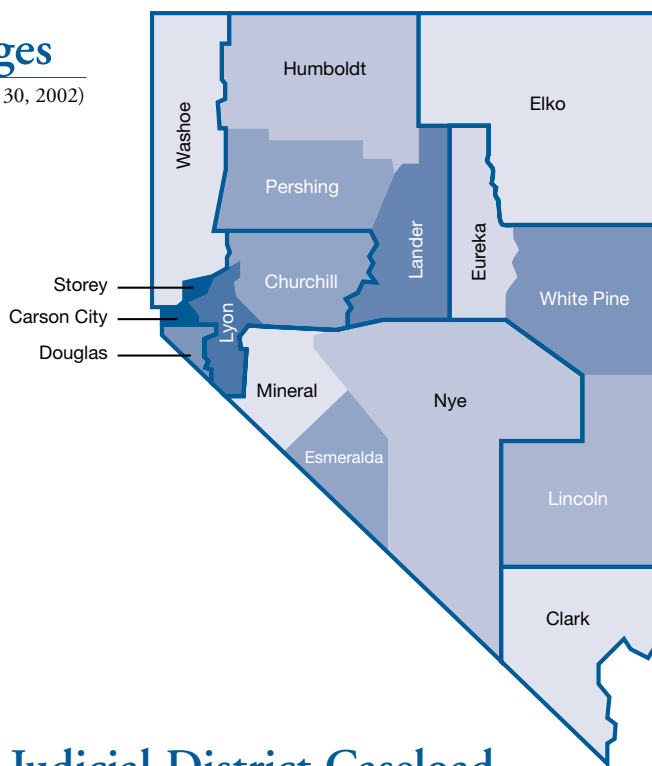
Clark County

Judge Joseph Bonaventure
Judge Lisa Brown
Judge Michael Cherry
Judge Nicholas Del Vecchio
Judge Mark Denton
Judge Michael Douglas
Judge Allan Earl
Judge Robert Gaston
Judge Lee Gates
Judge Mark Gibbons
Judge Gerald Hardcastle
Judge Kathy Hardcastle
Judge Steven Jones
Judge Michelle Leavitt
Judge Jack Lehman
Judge Sally Loehrer
Judge Robert Lueck
Judge John McGroarty
Judge Donald Mosley
Judge Cheryl Moss
Judge Ronald Parraguirre
Judge Gene Porter
Judge Arthur Ritchie
Judge Nancy Saitta
Judge Gloria Sanchez
Judge Jeffrey Sobel
Judge Dianne Steel
Judge Jennifer Togliatti
Judge Valorie Vega
Judge William Voy

NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Douglas County

Judge David Gamble
Judge Michael Gibbons



Judicial District Caseload

Judicial District	Judicial Positions	Population as of 7-1-01	Caseload	Avg. cases per judge
First	2	57,885	3,191	1,596
Second	11	353,271	20,111	1,828
Third	3	62,257	3,300	1,100
Fourth	2	46,668	2,103	1,052
Fifth	2	40,165	2,906	1,453
Sixth	2	28,798	1,187	594
Seventh	2	17,330	618	309
Eighth	30	1,485,855	67,409	2,247
Ninth	2	43,450	1,555	778
TOTALS	56	2,135,679	102,380	1,217

Justice Courts

The Justice Courts are county courts that have responsibility for a variety of matters – from felony arraignments and preliminary hearings to small civil issues and landlord-tenant disputes.

The justices of the peace have authority over misdemeanor cases and traffic matters in unincorporated townships. In rural Nevada, many Justice Courts have part-time judges.

The Five Busiest Justice Courts

Justice Court	Population as of 7-1-01	Judicial Positions	Non-traffic caseload	Cases filed per judge*	Traffic & Parking
Las Vegas	1,090,578	8	101,528	12,691	217,773
Reno	233,675	5	27,159	5,432	40,682
Sparks	103,740	2	7,509	3,755	8,497
Carson City	54,171	2	7,025	3,513	15,624
North Las Vegas	150,511	2	6,425	3,213	1,245

* Traffic violations may be resolved by payment of fines and not require judicial time. Therefore, they are not included in “cases filed per judge.”

Municipal Courts

These are city courts that operate within the city limits of incorporated municipalities to handle traffic violations and misdemeanor offenses. They also have limited jurisdiction in civil cases under NRS 5.050. In rural communities, many of the municipal judges work part-time.

The Five Busiest Municipal Courts

Municipal Court	Population as of 7-1-01	Judicial Positions	Non-traffic caseload	Cases filed per judge*	Traffic & Parking
North Las Vegas	127,897	1	6,812	6,812	30,275
Las Vegas	503,188	6	40,339	6,723	133,725
Sparks	66,420	2	6,554	3,277	13,700
Henderson	196,780	2	5,894	2,947	26,307
Reno	182,818	4	8,423	2,106	20,387

* Traffic violations may be resolved by payment of fines and not require judicial time. Therefore, they are not included in “cases filed per judge.”

• Virginia City

Storey County

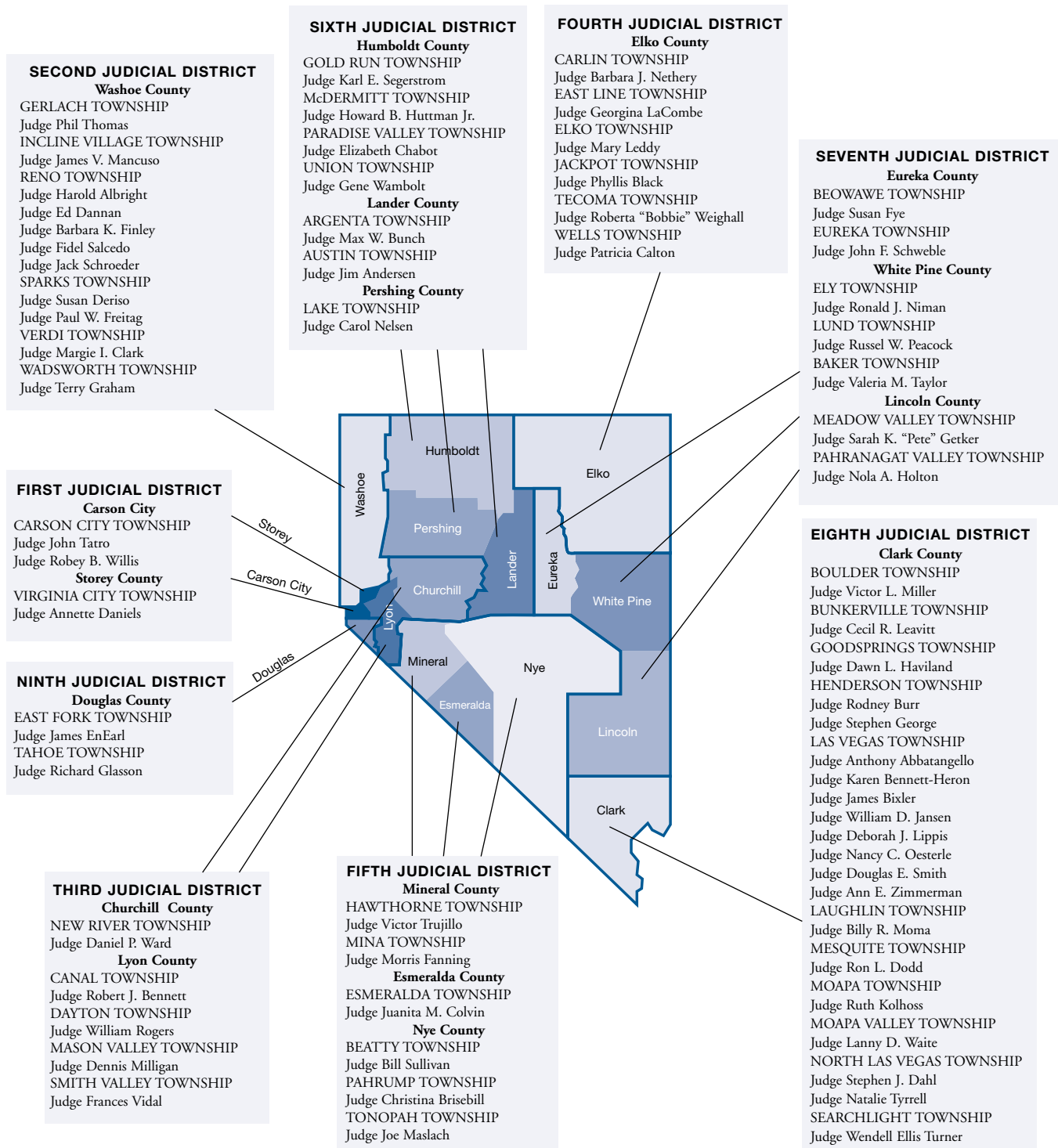




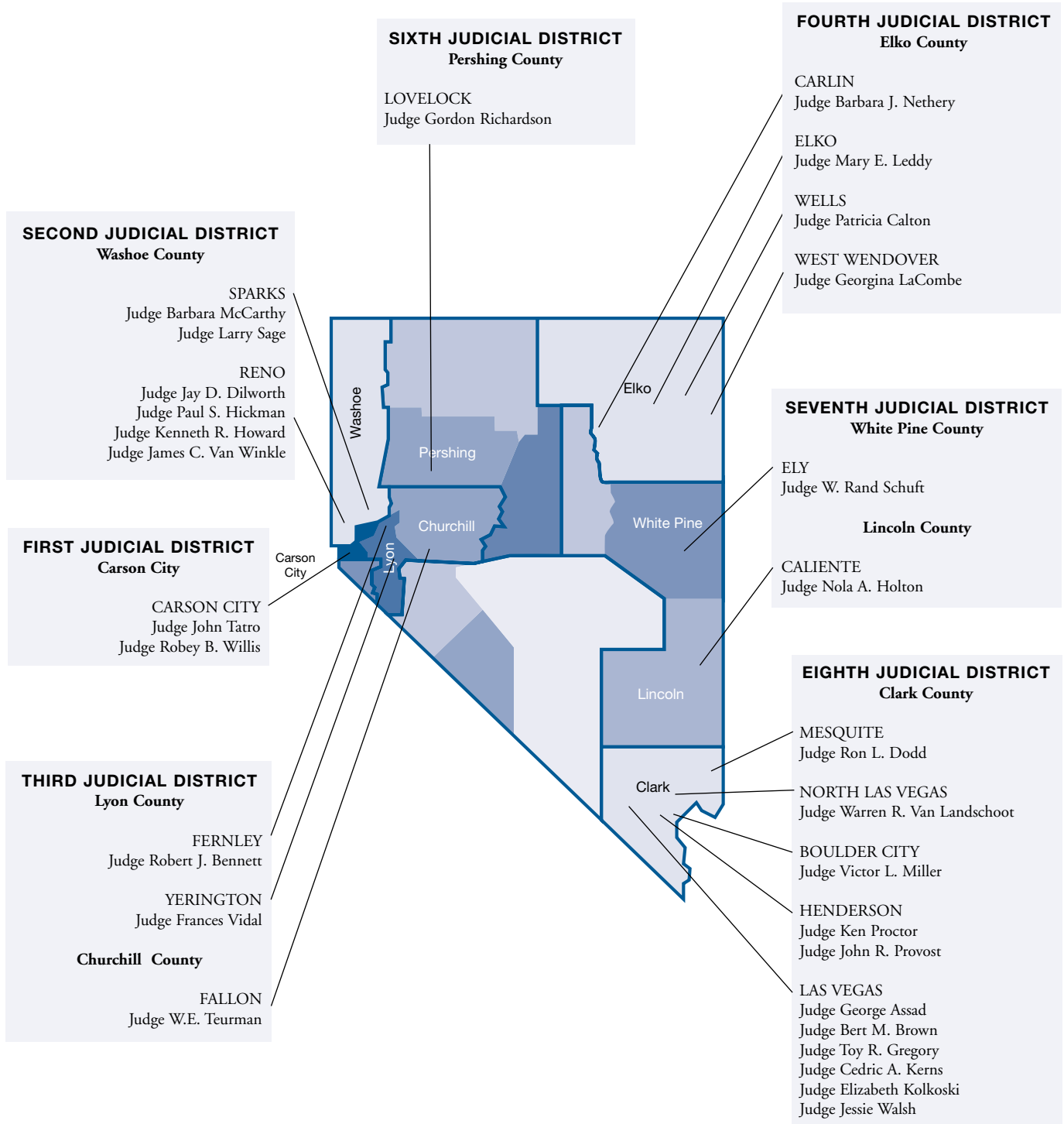
THE NEVADA JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Structure & Function

Nevada's Justices of the Peace (as of June 30, 2002)



Nevada's Municipal Court Judges (as of June 30, 2002)





Judicial Council of the State of Nevada

MEMBERS

Supreme Court

Chief Justice A. William Maupin
Vice Chief Justice Cliff Young

Clark Region

District Judge Mark Gibbons
District Judge Jack Lehman
District Judge William O. Voy
Municipal Judge Ken Proctor
Municipal Judge Jessie Walsh

North Central Region

District Judge Jerry V. Sullivan
Justice of the Peace Max Bunch

Sierra Region

District Judge Michael P. Gibbons
Justice of the Peace Robey B. Willis

South Central Region

District Judge Dan L. Papez
Justice of the Peace Nola A. Holton

Washoe Region

District Judge Charles M. McGee
Justice of the Peace Ed Dannan
Municipal Judge J. D. Dilworth

Ex-Officio Members

Judge Cynthia Dianne Steel
Nevada District Judges Association

Judge Ron L. Dodd
Nevada Judges Association

Ron Titus
State Court Administrator, AOC

Ron Longtin
Second Judicial District Court Administrator

Charles J. Short
Eighth Judicial District Court Administrator

*“To unite and promote Nevada’s judiciary
as an equal, independent and effective branch
of government.”*

— Mission of the Judicial Council

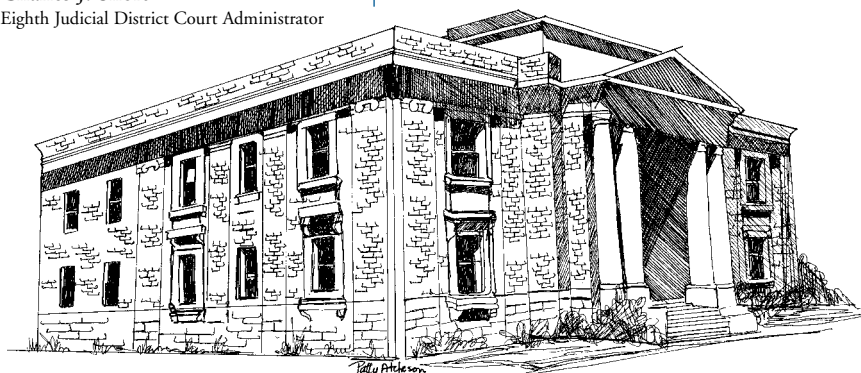
The Judicial Council of the State of Nevada has expanded its role as an administrative arm of the judiciary, developing policies for the improvement of the court system and making recommendations to be considered by the Nevada Supreme Court.

The Judicial Council is comprised of 16 judges from across the state at every level, with the Supreme Court Chief Justice as ex-officio chairperson. Members meet independently in five Regional Judicial Councils. Together these councils form the Judicial Council of the State of Nevada.

The Judicial Council has become instrumental in the continuing efforts to form the courts and judges into, in essence, a judicial family. The Judicial Council has the responsibility to develop and recommend policies to the Supreme Court for the administration of the judiciary and improvements in the courts and the statewide court system.

The Commission on Rural Courts was established by the Judicial Council to identify problems in Nevada’s smaller courts and communities and explore solutions.

In addition, the Judicial Council has established four standing committees to make recommendations about training and education for judges and their staffs, and develop minimum standards for judicial administrative performance, court facilities, technology, security and staffing.



• Yerington

Lyon County

Committees include:

LEGISLATION AND RULES with a mission to promote and support a coordinated legislative strategy for the Judicial Branch concerning legislation that affects the Nevada Judiciary and makes recommendations to the Judicial Council regarding court rules for submission to the Supreme Court for approval.

JUDICIAL EDUCATION with a mission to promote the competency and professionalism of the Nevada judiciary and staff through a comprehensive system of education.

TECHNOLOGY with a mission to promote and facilitate the application of technology to the work of the courts and promote the coordination, collaboration and integration of technology efforts between the judiciary and state and local governments.

COURT ADMINISTRATION with a mission to promote excellence in court administration throughout the state by considering the business and problems pertaining to the delivery of judicial services and to make recommendations for its improvement to the Judicial Council.

To pursue its goals, the Judicial Council recommends legislation or court rules to the Nevada Supreme Court and reviews legislation proposals from the Nevada Judges Association and Nevada District Judges Association.

The five Regional Judicial Councils are:

- Sierra Region (First, Third and Ninth Judicial Districts)
- Washoe Region (Second Judicial District)
- North Central Region (Fourth and Sixth Judicial Districts)
- South Central Region (Fifth and Seventh Judicial Districts)
- Clark Region (Eighth Judicial District)

Each Regional Judicial Council is composed of one district judge, who is the chairperson, and one limited jurisdiction judge. The Clark Region, the state's most populous, has two additional district judges and two limited jurisdiction judges as members. The Washoe Region, encompassing the state's second most populous region, has one additional limited jurisdiction judge. Limited jurisdiction judges are justices of the peace or municipal judges.

Regional Judicial Council meetings are open to all judges in the region and every judge has a vote on regional matters.

PASSINGS

Seymore Brown

Las Vegas Municipal Court Judge died in June 2000 at age 70. He had served as judge since 1973 and was the last non-attorney judge in the urban court that now requires all judges to be lawyers. In November 2000, the municipal court facility was renamed the Seymore H. Brown Municipal Courthouse.

Larry R. Graham

Wadsworth Township Justice of the Peace died in July 2000 at age 62. He had served the community 30 miles east of Reno since 1979 and the court building was dedicated in his honor. His son, Terry L. Graham, was appointed to replace him.

Stephan Lehman

Canal Township Justice of the Peace died in October 2000. He had been a judge in Fernley since being appointed in 1980. Judge Lehman was 52. In April 2001, the court building housing the Justice Court and juvenile facilities was renamed the Stephan W. Lehman Complex.

Marley Robinson

Moapa Township Justice of the Peace died in January 2002 in a fire at her mobile home. She had been the judge in Moapa Township, 50 miles northeast of Las Vegas, for 29 years. She was 63.



Work of the State Courts

Supreme Court of Nevada Jury Improvement Commission

Exploring ways to make the jury system in Nevada better was the task of the Jury Improvement Commission, established in September 2001 by the Nevada Supreme Court.

The 15-member commission, co-chaired by Justice Bob Rose and Justice Deborah A. Agosti, concluded its year-long study with a 92-page report recommending dramatic changes in the manner evidence is presented to jurors, the way the court system processes those called to jury duty and the way they are treated once they arrive at the courthouses.

During fiscal year 2001-02, the Commission listened to former jurors, attorneys, judges and the general public and received input from national leaders in jury reform.

The Commission recommendations, if adopted, could give jurors a more active role in jury trials – from being allowed to ask questions of witnesses in every case to being provided with notebooks containing preliminary instructions on the law, exhibits and even photos of witnesses.

There are also recommendations to improve the way cases are processed to help resolve disputes and legal issues before trial, reducing the impact on prospective jurors and jurors.

A series of recommendations to update juror compensation statutes proposes increasing juror pay from \$15 to \$40 per day while eliminating the \$9 appearance fees and mileage allowances for those traveling less than 65 miles one way. Projected annual savings exceed \$350,000.

Copies of the Jury Improvement Commission report are available from the Administrative Office of the Courts, telephone (775) 684-1700 to request copies, or view it on line at: www.nvsupremecourt.us

Tonopah



Nye County

Nevada Judicial Council Commission on Rural Courts

Although access to justice should be the same throughout Nevada, that is not always the case in rural communities where there are aging courthouses, limited professional services and economic woes.

To examine the unique issues impacting the sparsely populated judicial districts, the Nevada Judicial Council established the Commission on Rural Courts during fiscal year 2001-02.

Although the primary concern is the perpetual problem of adequate funding, the 19-member Commission also will explore:

- A shortage or lack of service providers, like counselors and other treatment professionals
- Education and training issues
- Inadequate facilities and courthouse security
- The closing of some justice courts and whether standards should be set to determine when such closings are warranted
- Police protection in rural communities
- Availability of legal assistance for citizens who represent themselves in court
- Lack of communication with funding sources, like the Legislature
- Unfunded mandates and their impact on rural courts

While issues often revolve around funding problems, the Commission will first seek solutions within Nevada's communities rather than pursue relief from the financially strapped state government. The Commission also is exploring opportunities for neighboring communities to work together in establishing or expanding resources for the benefit of all.

The Commission is comprised of rural and urban judges, court and law enforcement representatives, two legislators and a rural county commissioner.

Elko •

Elko County





Work of the State Courts

Court Technology – Project Brings National Attention to Nevada

The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) expanded its Information Technology (IT) Department during fiscal year 2001-02 to better serve the needs of the Nevada Supreme Court and the state's trial courts. The Department is now responsible for providing guidance and support services to help standardize and improve the technological capabilities of all courts in the state. Success of projects at the Supreme Court and within the judiciary statewide has attracted national attention.

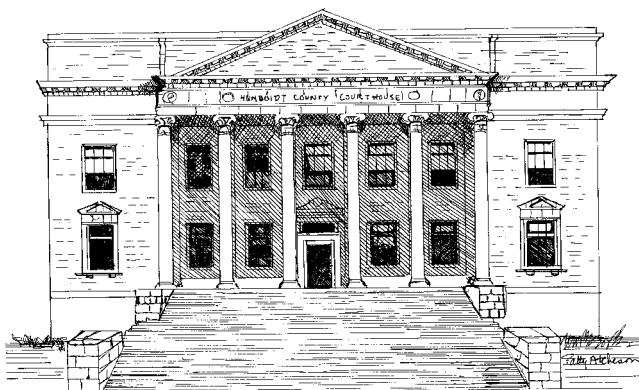
THE NEVADA RURAL COURT SYSTEM PROJECT

Most of Nevada's trial courts are located in rural areas. Usually there are one or two judges with few staff, limited technical support and marginal financial resources. Yet these courts have recognized that the time is long past when they can effectively operate as independent entities. There is an increasing need to interact electronically with other courts as well as share information with law enforcement and other governmental entities if they are to deal with increasing caseloads and community needs.

To aid the rural courts, the AOC acquired a user-friendly case management system (CMS) that can be supported centrally by the IT Department. Installing a centralized, state-of-the-art CMS that is shared by the vast majority of Nevada's rural courts will promote the efficient collection, storage, management and use of information within the judiciary. Rural court staff will no longer manually maintain case information, financial records and statistical data. The computer system also will aid courtroom and judicial scheduling and jury management.

After two years of preparation and the acquisition of a modern CMS for more than 30 courts, the first pilot court in the Nevada Rural Courts System (NRCS) project will be implemented early next fiscal year. Monitoring the system and making minor adjustments to enhance performance will be a continuing task for the NRCS project team. Beginning in January 2003, the CMS program is scheduled to be installed in one or two courts per month.

•
Winnemucca



Humboldt County

MULTI-COUNTY INTEGRATED JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM

A project that has gathered national attention is the Multi-County Integrated Justice Information System. MC-IJIS is a secured information exchange system that electronically links the courts with law enforcement, prosecutors and public defender's offices as well as other criminal justice agencies. By utilizing current data exchange guidelines, MC-IJIS gives all participating courts and criminal justice agencies the ability to electronically share case information.

MC-IJIS is particularly appealing because it respects the various missions, needs and priorities of its users. No participating agency is expected to modify its business policies or procedures to use MC-IJIS. All agencies will continue to maintain their own document tracking or case management systems in their original configurations.

The MC-IJIS project was showcased during the SEARCH Symposium on Integrated Justice in March 2002 in Washington, D.C. As a result, AOC Director Ron Titus was asked to share details of Nevada's MC-IJIS project with several justice-related entities across the country.

The MC-IJIS project team is scheduled to install the pilot system in Carson City by the end of 2002. A schedule to implement the system statewide will be set in January 2003.

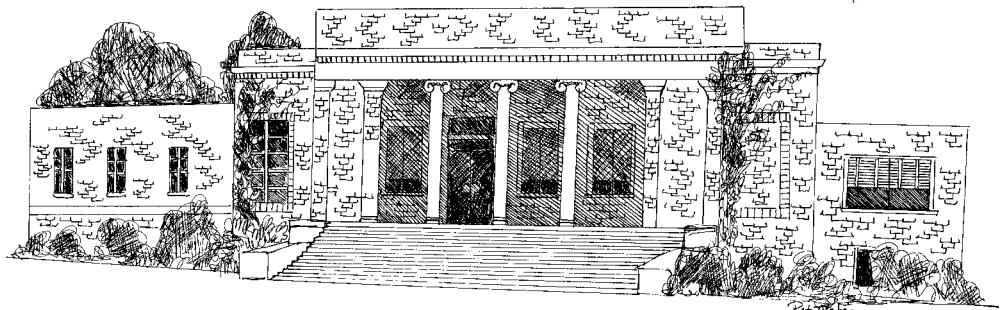
SEPTEMBER 11 CHANGES THE FOCUS OF TECHNOLOGY

After the tragic events of September 11th, the assignments and priorities of the IT Department were dramatically changed. Instead of focusing its efforts on wireless and video communication, the IT Department's new direction involved off-site data storage and disaster recovery. The IT Department quickly regrouped and developed the Infrastructure Upgrade plan that placed two identical high-end servers in Carson City and Las Vegas to replicate and preserve vital computer data every 2-4 hours. Two servers operating over a secured wide area network, plus nightly tape backup, ensures there would be minimal data loss and quick production recovery if the Supreme Court should lose one of its primary servers.

A bonus is that the new system allows the IT Department to upgrade other components and improve accessibility and reliability of the Supreme Court's network.

• Minden

Douglas County





Work of the State Courts

Nevada's Drug Courts – First in the Nation Again

Nevada continued to be the national leader in Drug Courts, with the establishment of the first Multi-County Rural Drug Court in the country. Drug Courts have been around for more than a decade, but few are available to those who live in the more sparsely populated regions.

To bring Drug Court services to rural residents, Third Judicial District Judge Archie Blake has been out ridin' circuit, like judges did in the Old West, through five counties in Western Nevada. As in the urban Drug Courts, the Western Nevada Regional Drug Court works to help drug dependent offenders regain productive lives and stay out of prison.

During fiscal year 2001-02, the nation's first and only Early Release Re-Entry Drug Court saw its first graduates. This program, begun in December 2000, gives prison inmates with drug problems an opportunity to get out of prison a year or two early if they participate in one of the established Drug Courts in Clark or Washoe Counties. The program was sponsored by Governor Kenny Guinn and funded by the Nevada Legislature.

Without the Drug Courts, about 80 percent of inmates with histories of drug dependency violated parole and returned to prison. The recidivism rate for those inmates involved in the Re-Entry Drug Court is only 14 percent.

Eighth Judicial District Judge Jack Lehman started the nation's fifth Drug Court in 1992 in Clark County. In 1995, Second Judicial District Judge Peter Breen launched a Drug Court in Washoe County. The success of those courts led the judiciary in Nevada to become a national leader in the Drug Court field.

• Fallon



Nevada Began the Nation's First . . .

- Juvenile Drug Court (Clark County)
- Family Drug Court (Washoe County)
- Early Release Re-Entry Drug Courts (Clark and Washoe Counties)
- Child Support Drug Court (Clark County)
- Multi-County Rural Drug Court (Carson City, Churchill, Douglas, Lyon and Storey Counties)

Churchill County



Lincoln County

Court Interpreter Certification Program – Ensures Access to Justice for All

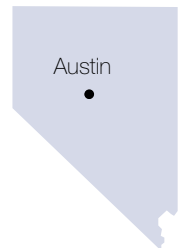
Providing equal access to justice for those who do not speak English has been a dilemma for many courts in Nevada, where Hispanic populations, in particular, are burgeoning.

Certified court interpreters simply were not available in many communities and obtaining foreign language interpreter services has been difficult and expensive for the courts. One rural Justice Court routinely used a mechanic from a nearby service station since there was simply no other choice.

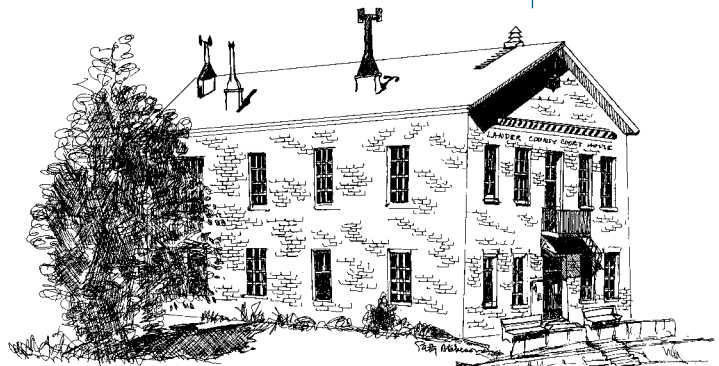
During fiscal year 2001-02, the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) began a certification program to ensure that foreign language interpreters in Nevada are measurably competent and certified to provide needed services in our courts.

Workshops are conducted for those with ambition to work as interpreters in courts across the state. Formal testing follows and certification is awarded once a series of requirements are met.

The Nevada Legislature provided funding and the AOC hired a program coordinator. Nevada joined the National Center for State Courts Consortium for State Court Interpreter Certification, which provided standard testing instruments in 10 languages, interpreter rating services and training for those who administer the certification program.



*The Lander County Seat
was moved from Austin to
Battle Mountain in 1980.*



Lander County



Work of the State Courts

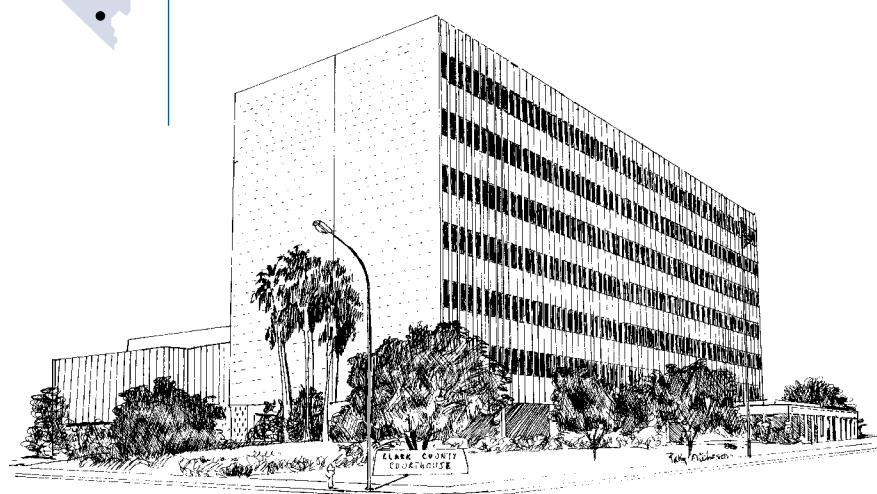
New Domestic Violence Forms – Approved by Supreme Court

The committee that worked to protect domestic violence victims by standardizing protective order forms for courts across Nevada concluded its task in fiscal year 2001-02 by creating five additional forms for mandatory use. That brings the total number to 12.

The initial forms created by the Study Committee for the Adoption of Standardized Forms in Cases of Domestic Violence have already proven their value in courts throughout the state. Before the committee began its task, court forms varied and not all were recognized and enforced by law enforcement. Victims were not protected and perpetrators were not held accountable.

The first seven standardized forms were mandated by a unanimous vote of the Nevada Supreme Court in 2000. The standardization made it possible for information on all domestic violence protection orders to be available to law enforcement through the Nevada Criminal History Repository for Domestic Violence. Before disbanding the committee, the Nevada Supreme Court adopted the five new forms and revised four of the original forms.

The forms are available on the Administrative Office of the Courts website at www.nvsupremecourt.us



Clark County

Judicial Education – Promotes Excellence in Judges and Staff

“Reading maketh a full man, conferences a ready man and writing an exact man,” noted Francis Bacon. The goal of the Judicial Education Division of the Administrative Office of the Courts is to “maketh ready” judges and court staff for the increasingly complex issues facing the justice system in Nevada.

In fiscal year 2001-02, more than 500 Nevada judges, court executives and staff received education and training through a wide range of programs offered and funded by the Judicial Education Division. The Division also sent more than 150 judges and court staff to conferences offered by other educational organizations. Foremost among these were the statutorily-mandated and Supreme Court-ordered courses for new judges at The National Judicial College and the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges in Reno, Nevada.

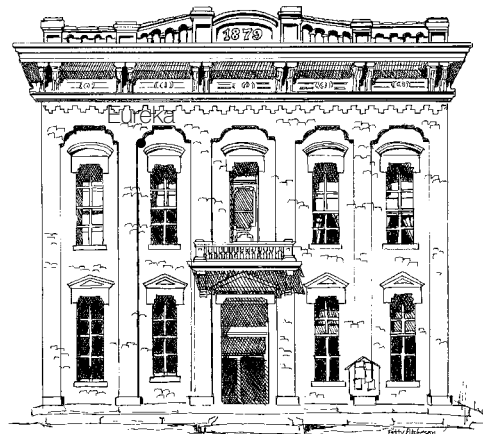
Judicial education addressed technology, criminal evidence, court security, domestic violence issues, traffic laws, family matters, drug courts and mental health courts, the complexities of capital cases, access to fair treatment in small claims cases, and a variety of other legal and administrative matters affecting the courts.

The Division expanded its educational offerings during the year by convening first-ever seminars for rural district court judges and family jurisdiction judges, and conducted a legislative review for all judges and court executives. Another first was the joining of the Nevada judiciary and the Federal Ninth Circuit Court in Nevada for a federal/state district court seminar to address many of the issues affecting both court systems.

Nevada’s courts will continue to face an ever-expanding range of legal and social issues. The Judicial Education Division of the Administrative Office of the Courts will work to anticipate and plan appropriate education and training activities for the most valuable resource in the court system, its judges and court staff.

Eureka

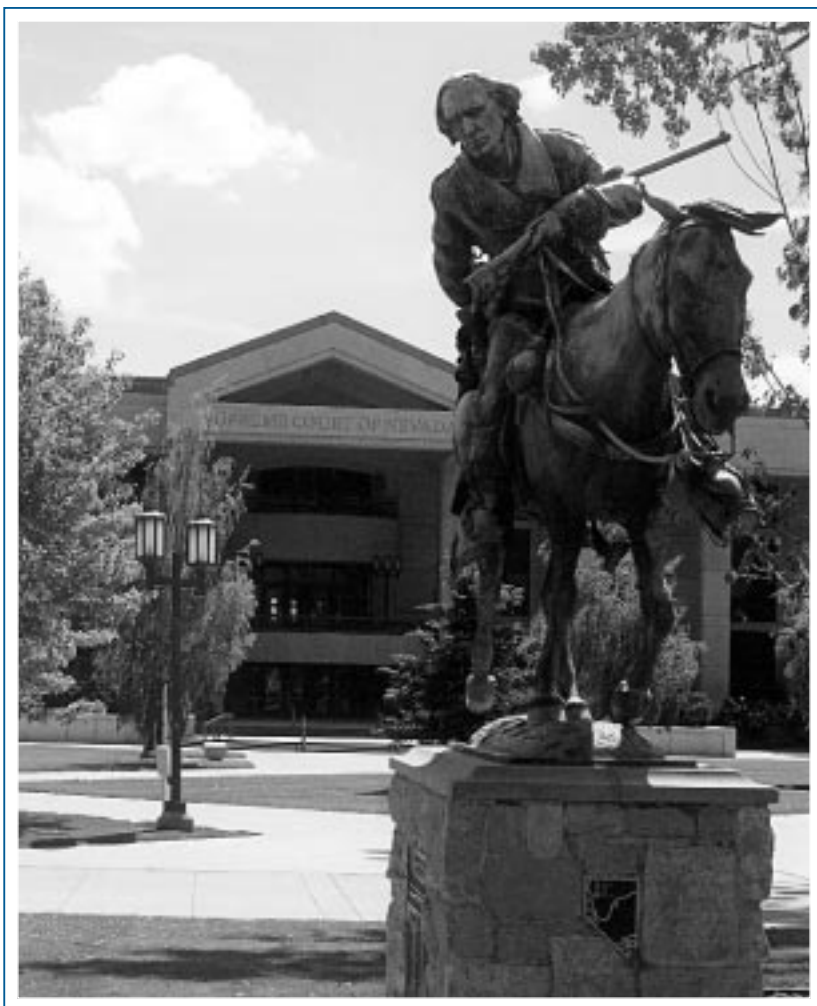
Eureka County





A black and white photograph of a wooden gavel resting on a stack of old, leather-bound books. The gavel is positioned diagonally, with its head in the upper left and its handle extending towards the lower right. The books are thick and have worn, textured covers. The lighting is soft, creating gentle shadows and highlighting the textures of the wood and leather.

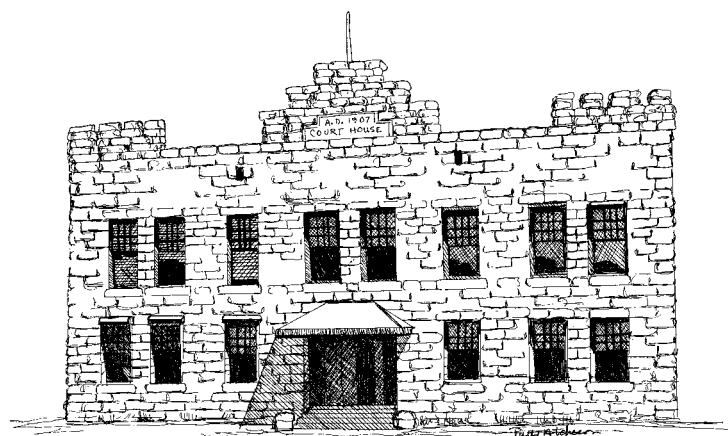
The Nevada Judiciary Caseload Statistics Report



The statue of Kit Carson at the Nevada Supreme Court building in Carson City.



Esmeralda County



Uniform System for Judicial Records

The Uniform System for Judicial Records (USJR) was established in June 1999 by Supreme Court order. USJR requires trial courts to submit information defined in the Nevada Court Statistical Reporting Model (USJR Model) to the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) monthly. The information in the USJR Model is divided into four case categories: criminal, civil, family, and juvenile. In fiscal year 2001-02, two types of statistics were collected in each of these categories. The two types are cases filed (the number and type of cases opened) and dispositions (the number and type of cases adjudicated or closed). The caseload and dispositions for each case category have been defined and consistently categorized for every court.

As technology and resources allow, future phases of USJR will be further defined and data will be collected. The next phase will

Statewide, the caseload varied among courts with some increasing and some decreasing, even though the state saw a continued increase in population. For District Courts, Table 1 shows about a 7 percent increase in overall caseload. The total juvenile caseload as reported by the District Courts increased about 17 percent; however, that increase is misleading. Most of the increase in the juvenile caseload is attributed to the improved reporting by the courts, especially in Clark and Washoe Counties.

For Justice Courts, Table 1 shows a slight decrease in the number of traffic violations. Justice Court civil filings showed about an 8 percent increase. According to some court staff, one reason for this increase is the growth in public and private entities seeking what is owed them in court due to the changing economic times.

For Municipal Courts, Table 1 shows increases in criminal

Table 1.

Reported Total Nevada Statewide Trial Court Caseload, Fiscal Years 1999-2002

Court	Fiscal Year	Criminal*	Civil	Family	Juvenile	Total Non-traffic caseload	Traffic and parking**
District	2001-02	12,191	24,156	43,885	22,148	102,380	5,425
	2000-01	11,782	23,123	42,080	18,873 <i>r</i>	95,858 <i>r</i>	4,134 <i>r</i>
	1999-2000	11,477	23,427	41,363	15,967 <i>r</i>	92,234 <i>r</i>	2,650 <i>r</i>
Justice	2001-02	76,780	101,049	NJ	NJ	177,829	399,949
	2000-01	74,735 <i>r</i>	93,284	NJ	NJ	168,019 <i>r</i>	401,937 <i>r</i>
	1999-2000	73,881 <i>r</i>	83,942	NJ	NJ	157,823 <i>r</i>	409,829 <i>r</i>
Municipal	2001-02	70,242	125	NJ	NJ	70,367	239,394
	2000-01	65,367 <i>r</i>	NF	NJ	NJ	65,367 <i>r</i>	232,468 <i>r</i>
	1999-2000	69,663	NF	NJ	NJ	69,663	253,078
TOTAL	2001-02	159,213	125,330	43,885	22,148	350,576	644,768
	2000-01	151,884 <i>r</i>	116,407	42,080	18,873 <i>r</i>	329,244 <i>r</i>	638,539 <i>r</i>
	1999-2000	158,299	107,369	41,363	15,967 <i>r</i>	322,998 <i>r</i>	665,557 <i>r</i>

NF No filings.

NJ Not within court jurisdiction.

r Revised.

* Criminal includes felony, gross misdemeanor, and non-traffic misdemeanor filings and are counted by defendants.

** Traffic and parking filings are counted by charges, not defendants. Not all courts process parking violations. District Court numbers are juvenile traffic.

Source: Uniform System for Judicial Records, Nevada AOC, Planning & Analysis Division.

include events in court case processing and the final phase will be the status of pending cases.

This annual report provides caseload inventory (filing) and disposition statistics for all 87 trial courts in the state. Where court information varies from the model or is incomplete, footnotes are provided to explain.

(7 percent) and traffic (3 percent) case filings. As these courts rely largely on local law enforcement, these totals are greatly influenced by the number of law enforcement positions filled or vacant. For the first time since data collection began, one of the municipal courts had civil filings for the recovery of unpaid city utility bills.

Uniform System for Judicial Records

Supreme Court

The Nevada Supreme Court is the court of last resort and the only appellate court in the state. Nevada does not have an intermediate appellate court. The main constitutional function of the Supreme Court is to review appeals from the decisions of the District Courts. As the only appellate court, the Supreme Court does not have discretionary review and must consider all cases filed. Death penalty cases are appealed automatically. The Supreme Court does not conduct any fact-finding trials, but rather determines whether procedural or legal errors were made in the rendering of the lower court decision.

As can be seen in Table 2, the Supreme Court had 1,752 filings during the last fiscal year, almost the same as the year before. The Justices disposed of more than 1,900 cases, down slightly from the year before. During fiscal year 2001-02, the Supreme Court continued to reduce its backlog to 1,474 cases pending. The previous high was 2,521 cases pending at the end of 1997—a reduction of 1,047 cases.

The majority of the Court's caseload involves appeals from District Court cases. The breakdown by judicial district is provided in Table 3. Although the Eighth Judicial District (Clark County) still leads in total caseload and appeals, the percentage of appeals dropped 1 percent from last fiscal year. The Second Judicial District (Washoe County) was second in number of appeals, which increased by 1 percent.

Table 2.

Nevada Supreme Court Cases Filed and Disposed, Fiscal Years 1999-2002

	Fiscal Year 2001-02	Fiscal Year 2000-01	Fiscal Year 1999-2000
Cases Filed			
Bar Matters	29	35	23
Appeals	1,478	1,474	1,661
Original Proceedings	226	231	240
Other	4	2	6
Reinstated	15	18	10
Total Cases Filed	1,752	1,760	1,940
Cases Disposed			
By Opinions	81	112	111
By Order	1,825	1,896	1,821
Total Cases Disposed	1,906	2,008	1,932
Cases Pending	1,474	1,628	1,890
Number of Opinions Written*	77	102	106

* Includes opinions that do not dispose of cases.

Source: Nevada Supreme Court Clerk's Office.

Table 3.

Nevada Supreme Court Appeals Filed by Judicial District, Fiscal Years 1999-2002

Judicial District	Civil						Criminal						Total					
	2001-02		2000-01		1999-2000		2001-02		2000-01		1999-2000		2001-02		2000-01		1999-2000	
First	43	6%	23	3%	34	4%	28	4%	30	4%	42	5%	71	5%	53	4%	76	5%
Second	132	19%	125	19%	126	16%	245	32%	244	30%	226	27%	377	26%	369	25%	352	21%
Third	11	2%	15	2%	14	2%	18	2%	30	4%	29	3%	29	2%	45	3%	43	3%
Fourth	9	1%	14	2%	11	1%	26	3%	22	3%	29	3%	35	2%	36	2%	40	2%
Fifth	10	1%	12	2%	6	1%	21	3%	11	1%	26	3%	31	2%	23	2%	32	2%
Sixth	15	2%	11	2%	8	1%	20	3%	27	3%	25	3%	35	2%	38	3%	33	2%
Seventh	5	1%	10	1%	7	1%	15	2%	16	2%	16	2%	20	1%	26	2%	23	1%
Eighth	465	66%	452	67%	590	73%	396	51%	419	52%	451	53%	861	58%	871	59%	1,041	63%
Ninth	11	2%	9	1%	13	2%	8	1%	4	<1%	8	1%	19	1%	13	1%	21	1%
Total	701	100%	671	100%	809	100%	777	100%	803	100%	852	100%	1,478	100%	1,474	100%	1,661	100%

Source: Nevada Supreme Court Clerk's Office.

Supreme Court - Appellate Court Comparisons

To help with an increasing caseload, Nevada added two justices to the Supreme Court in 1999. However, nationwide the 2000 caseload numbers published by the National Center for State Courts^{1,2} indicate that in states without an intermediate appellate court, the Nevada Supreme Court, with 90 appeals per 100,000 persons, was ranked fifth behind the District of Columbia (305), West Virginia (168), Montana (96), and Vermont (94). If the discretionary appeals are removed from consideration and only those appeals granted are counted, Nevada is ranked second with Vermont at 90 appeals per 100,000 persons. The District of Columbia is first with 297.

Despite flat filings, the Nevada Supreme Court Justices are among the busiest in the nation and ranked second in filings per justice with 258 behind West Virginia with 606. An important difference between Nevada and West Virginia Supreme Court systems is that Nevada has no discretionary jurisdiction (must consider all filings) and West Virginia is completely opposite with no mandatory jurisdiction (so even though cases are filed, they may not be heard). Also, 60 percent of their filings in 2000 were workers' compensation cases, which are directly appealed to the West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals. Most of these workers' compensation cases are not argued before the court and are resolved with a memorandum order. The West Virginia Supreme Court

actually granted hearings for 1,773 filings, a breakdown of 355 filings per justice. Considering this adjusted number of cases heard per justice, Nevada ranks second among courts without an intermediate appellate court. The District of Columbia comes in third with 189 cases filed per judge.³

Throughout the nation, only 11 states (Delaware, Maine, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming) and the District of Columbia do not have intermediate appellate courts. With increasing caseloads during the last 30 years, many states either added intermediate appellate courts or expanded the discretionary jurisdiction (the type of cases they may choose to hear) of their Supreme Court. Nevada does not have this discretionary jurisdiction and must consider all cases filed.

A comparison of selected courts with some similarities⁴ to Nevada is provided in Table 4. Information about some states with intermediate appellate courts is included also. Nevada has more filings per justice of (258) than most other appellate courts and more than the national average, 230 filings per justice, according to data published by the National Center for State Courts.^{1,2} Of the two other states in Table 4 without intermediate appellate courts, Nevada has more than double the filings per justice.

Table 4.

Characteristics of Nevada and Other Selected Appellate Courts With and Without Intermediate Appellate Courts. All data from National Center for State Courts for 2000

	Nevada	Montana	Maine	Arizona	Oregon	New Mexico	Alaska	Arkansas
Population rank	36	45	41	20	29	37	49	34
Intermediate Appellate Court								
Justices				22	10	10	3	12
En Banc or panels				Panels	Both	Panels of 3	En Banc	Both
Appeals filed & granted*				3,513	3,977	948	295	1,370
Appeals per justice				160	398	95	98	114
Supreme Court								
Justices	7	7	7	5	7	5	5	7
Appeals filed & granted*	1,803	868	442	1,365	248	92	340	535
Appeals per justice	258	124	63	273	35	18	68	76

* This number includes all cases heard by the court. For states with discretionary petitions, only the petitions granted are included.

¹ Ostrom, B.J., Kauder, N.B., and Lafountain, R.C., eds., 2002, *Examining the Work of State Courts, 2001, A National Perspective from the Court Statistics Project*: National Center for State Courts, p. 77-86.

² Cantrell, M.T., Flango, C.R., and Way, K.G., comps., 2002, *State Court Caseload Statistics, 2001*: National Center for State Courts, 230 p.

³ This average does not take into consideration the six senior justices who help with the cases in the District of Columbia.

⁴ The states were selected because of their population ranking (Maine, New Mexico, Arkansas), their regional location (Montana, Arizona, Oregon, New Mexico, Alaska) and/or they had five or seven justices in their Supreme Court (all) without regard to how many justices were in the Intermediate Appellate Court.

Uniform System for Judicial Records

District Courts

The District Courts have general jurisdiction. Their jurisdiction is over all felony and gross misdemeanor cases, which are considered together as criminal cases, and civil cases where the amount in dispute exceeds \$7,500. They also have jurisdiction for all family and juvenile cases; although, some judicial districts have Juvenile Masters who hear traffic and some hear other juvenile cases. In a few judicial districts, such as the Seventh Judicial District, Justices of Peace serve as Juvenile Masters for all juvenile traffic cases.

Statistical Summary

The District Court case filing information for the last two fiscal years is summarized in Table 5. Summary disposition information is

included in Table 6. This is the third year of statistics for the courts. Although no trends and little other analysis can be made with only 3 years of data, some generalities are known.

Statewide, the District Court criminal caseload for fiscal year 2001-02 increased more than 3 percent over last year (see Table 5). Specifically, the caseloads in Washoe and Clark Counties increased by about 6 and 3 percent, respectively. Several other counties saw noticeable increases or decreases as well. For some counties such as Washoe or Esmeralda, the increase includes improved ability to count the criminal filings. For some counties, anecdotal information suggests the increase or decrease of state or local law enforcement personnel caused a similar increase or decrease in criminal filings.

Table 5.

Summary of District Court Cases Filed, Fiscal Years 2000-02

Court	Criminal Cases Filed		Civil Cases Filed		Family Cases Filed		Juvenile Non-Traffic Cases Filed		Total Non-Traffic Cases Filed		Juvenile Traffic Violations	
	FY 2001-02	FY 2000-01	FY 2001-02	FY 2000-01	FY 2001-02	FY 2000-01	FY 2001-02	FY 2000-01	FY 2001-02	FY 2000-01	FY 2001-02	FY 2000-01
First Judicial District												
Carson City District Court	346	342	666	566	887	861	1,045	886 <i>r</i>	2,944	3,727	953	1,072
Storey County District Court	31	28	54	35	114	32	48	40 <i>r</i>	247	156	18	21
Second Judicial District												
Washoe County District Court	3,214	3,046	3,535	3,410	7,837	7,532	5,525	2,273	20,111	16,261	NR	NR
Third Judicial District												
Churchill County District Court	156	134	155	129	535	693	903	409 <i>r</i>	1,749	1,553	197	188
Lyon County District Court	203	193	205	207	387	351	756	899 <i>r</i>	1,551	2,782	1,154	1,132
Fourth Judicial District												
Elko County District Court	259	265	382	346	814	718	648	720 <i>r</i>	2,103	3,405	1,341	1,356
Fifth Judicial District												
Esmeralda County District Court	34	14	17	2	6	16	4	14 <i>r</i>	61	70	10	24
Mineral County District Court	30	39	51	40	70	159	140	196 <i>r</i>	291	476	24	46
Nye County District Court	237	265	304	259	1,006	545	1,007	797 <i>r</i>	2,554	2,077	274	211
Sixth Judicial District												
Humboldt County District Court	122	111	92	91	386	290	131	124	731	616	0	NR
Lander County District Court	20	24	31	37	56	62	83	100 <i>r</i>	190	302	129	79
Pershing County District Court	46	60	52	57	103	105	65	83 <i>r</i>	266	310	5	5
Seventh Judicial District												
Eureka County District Court	11	14	13	13	6	13	22	21	52	61	(b)	(b)
Lincoln County District Court	22	22	38	29	45	39	53	30	158	120	(b)	(b)
White Pine County District Court	59	60	104	145	142	149	103	104	408	458	(b)	(b)
Eighth Judicial District												
Clark County District Court	7,293	7,065	18,111	17,375	30,742	29,746	11,263	11,870	67,409	66,056	1,320	NR
Ninth Judicial District												
Douglas County District Court	108	100	346	382	749	769	352	307	1,555	1,558	NR	NR
Total	12,191	11,782	24,156	23,123	43,885	42,080	22,148	18,873 <i>r</i>	102,380	99,988	5,425	4,134

NR Not reported.

^b Juvenile traffic violations handled by Justice Courts.

^r Revised.

Source: Uniform System for Judicial Records, Nevada AOC, Planning & Analysis Division.

The civil caseload increased about 4 percent statewide. Among the counties with larger populations, Clark and Washoe had 4 and 3 percent increases, respectively; however, the First Judicial District (Carson City and Storey County) had an increase of almost 20 percent in their civil caseload even though their overall caseload dropped almost 18 percent.

Family-related cases are handled only at the District Court level. The statewide total caseload for the fiscal year saw more than a 4 percent increase over last year.

Juvenile case filings had the highest increase of the four categories statewide. The filings reported by District Courts for fiscal year 2001-02 were almost 17 percent higher than the previous year. This year, the juvenile traffic violations were separated from other juvenile cases because they are handled differently in the judicial districts. Clark County reported juvenile traffic violations for the first time this year and with their additional violations, the total juvenile traffic violations reported by District Courts statewide is 31 percent above last year. Without the addition of the Clark County information, the juvenile traffic violation totals would have

had almost no change.

Disposition information for District Courts is provided in Table 6, but the numbers should be viewed with caution. This is the second year for the collecting and reporting of the disposition information, which is difficult for courts to collect. Some courts had to count manually, some courts had their case management systems modified during the year, and some courts were unable to provide accurate and complete information. As with most new projects, the accuracy and completeness of this information will improve over the next year or two. Dividing the disposition numbers by the filing numbers and multiplying by 100 provides a clearance rate for the court. A clearance rate of 90 percent or better is good. A clearance rate of more than 100 percent generally indicates the court purged old cases. For example this fiscal year, Clark County District Court purged about 20,000 of their old family cases (predominantly expired temporary protection orders), so their clearance rates are well over 100 percent. However, since many of the courts provided incomplete information, most of the rates cannot be accurately determined.

Table 6.

Summary of District Court Cases Disposed, Fiscal Years 2000-02

Court	Criminal Cases Disposed		Civil Cases Disposed		Family Cases Disposed		Juvenile Non-Traffic Cases Disposed		Total Non-Traffic Cases Disposed		Juvenile Traffic Violations Disposed	
	FY 2001-02	FY 2000-01	FY 2001-02	FY 2000-01	FY 2001-02	FY 2000-01	FY 2001-02	FY 2000-01	FY 2001-02	FY 2000-01	FY 2001-02	FY 2000-01
First Judicial District												
Carson City District Court	93	NR	238	NR	366	NR	363	359	1,060	359	966	1,112
Storey County District Court	35	26	27	14	64	26	42	12	168	78	19	19
Second Judicial District												
Washoe County District Court	2,553	232	1,236	NR	2,910	NR	2,193	NR	8,892	232	NR	NR
Third Judicial District												
Churchill County District Court	133	136	90	98	381	560 <i>r</i>	344	273	948	1,067	195	216
Lyon County District Court	189	222	48	56	132	194	384	555	753	1,027	539	467
Fourth Judicial District												
Elko County District Court	280	244	159	81	868	784	326	327	1,633	1,436	773	744
Fifth Judicial District												
Esmeralda County District Court	9	14	6	4	4	4	5	0	24	22	0	0
Mineral County District Court	28	50	34	34	39	29	116	0	217	113	13	0
Nye County District Court	218	168	127	139	617	385	501	0	1,463	692	319	0
Sixth Judicial District												
Humboldt County District Court	87	111	42	73	238	284 <i>r</i>	20	27	387	495	0	NR
Lander County District Court	31	30	27	20	65	80	52	64	175	194	96	40
Pershing County District Court	33	58	46	21	81	63 <i>r</i>	61	48	221	190	4	NR
Seventh Judicial District												
Eureka County District Court	17	13	3	1	9	9	5	10	34	33	(b)	(b)
Lincoln County District Court	13	NR	5	NR	15	NR	30	0	63	0	(b)	(b)
White Pine County District Court	43	5	6	NR	108	0	38	1	195	6	(b)	(b)
Eighth Judicial District												
Clark County District Court	11,195	9,697 <i>r</i>	16,559	13,309 <i>r</i>	45,896	25,608 <i>r</i>	5,254	7,522 <i>r</i>	78,904	56,136 <i>r</i>	NR	NR
Ninth Judicial District												
Douglas County District Court	92	130	225	264	649	715 <i>r</i>	242	198	1,208	1,307	NR	NR
Total	15,049	11,136 <i>r</i>	18,878	14,114 <i>r</i>	52,442	28,741 <i>r</i>	9,976	9,396 <i>r</i>	96,345	63,387 <i>r</i>	2,924	2,598

NR Not reported.

Italic indicates numbers that are incomplete or estimated.

b Juvenile traffic violations handled by Justice Courts.

r Revised.

Source: Uniform System for Judicial Records, Nevada AOC, Planning & Analysis Division.

Uniform System for Judicial Records

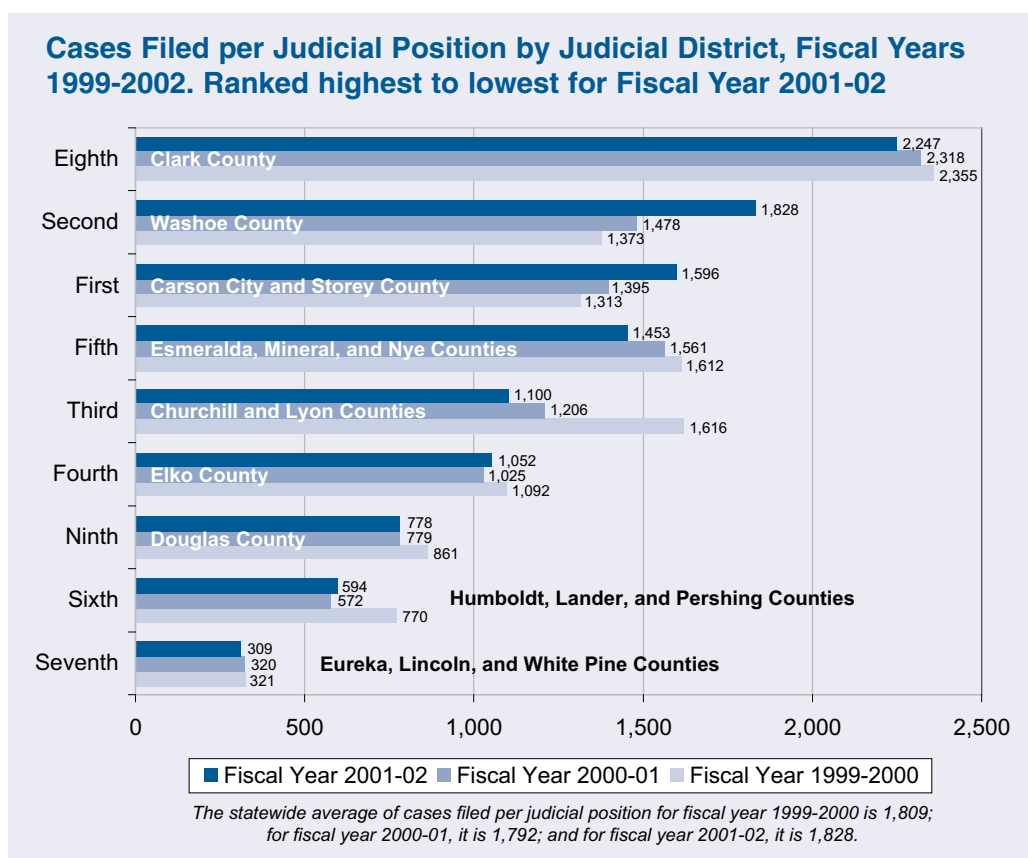
District Court - Cases Per Judicial Position

The number of cases filed per judicial position for all District Courts in Nevada for the last three fiscal years is shown in Figure 1. In the judicial districts that contain more than one county (First, Third, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh), the cases for those counties are summed and divided by the number of judges for that district.

Juvenile traffic charges were removed from the totals used for calculating the cases filed per judicial position. In the Justice and Municipal Courts, traffic charges are not included in the

As expected for fiscal year 2001-02, the Eighth Judicial District (Clark County) has the largest number of cases per judicial position at 2,247. With the addition of three judges last fiscal year, the average for this year is slightly lower. The Second Judicial District (Washoe County) was next with 1,828 cases per judicial position. The First Judicial District (Carson City and Storey County) closely follows with 1,596 cases per judicial position. The statewide average number of cases filed per judicial positions for District Courts is 1,828.

Figure 1.



determination of cases filed per judicial position because they may be resolved by payment of fines and not require judicial time. In judicial districts, Juvenile Masters or District Court Judges handle juvenile traffic cases and the cases may be counted at the District or Justice Court level depending on the judicial district. To make the comparisons more consistent, juvenile traffic cases were not considered when determining cases filed per judicial position. In order to provide a historically correct comparison, the data for the 3 years in Figure 1 have been adjusted to exclude the juvenile traffic violations.

District Court Judges with a smaller caseload assist the busier District Courts through judicial assignments made by the Supreme Court, however, the AOC and the courts are currently unable to quantify this assistance although the process is beginning (see next section). In multi-county judicial districts, judges are required to travel hundreds of miles each month among their county seats to hear cases. This travel time cuts into the amount of time available to hear cases.

District Court - Judicial Assistance

Table 7.

Estimated Full-time Equivalent Quasi-Judicial Assistance Provided to Judicial Districts, Fiscal Year 2001-02

Court & County	Quasi-Judicial Positions as FTE
First Judicial District	1.0
Carson City	
Storey	
Second Judicial District	5.5
Washoe	
Third Judicial District	1.0
Churchill	
Lyon	
Fourth Judicial District	1.0
Elko	
Fifth Judicial District	1.0
Esmeralda	
Mineral	
Nye	
Sixth Judicial District	2.0
Humboldt	
Lander	
Pershing	
Seventh Judicial District	0.1
Eureka	
Lincoln	
White Pine	
Eighth Judicial District	11.15
Clark	
Ninth Judicial District	0.5
Douglas	

The AOC and the courts have started the process of quantifying the judicial assistance provided to the courts by special masters, senior judges, and visiting judges to help dispose cases.

Quasi-Judicial Assistance

The first step in quantifying this assistance was to identify and assign a measure to quasi-judicial positions. These positions have limited authority and are accountable to an elected judge; they cannot be considered equivalent to a full judicial position and, therefore, are called quasi-judicial positions.

People in these positions who help with the adjudication process but who are not elected judicial officials were identified and their time quantified. The courts were asked to provide an estimate of the full-time equivalent assistance provided during the year; a summary is provided in Table 7. In District Courts, most of the assistance is provided as commissioners, referees, and masters for alternative dispute resolution, family, and juvenile cases. The work of these quasi-judicial officials must be reviewed and approved by elected judges.

• Reno

Washoe County





Uniform System for Judicial Records

District Court - Judicial Assistance

Senior Judge Program

Alternative methods used to provide intermittent judicial assistance to courts are through the Senior Judge program and temporary assignment of District Court Judges. The Senior Judge program is authorized by Supreme Court Rule 10. Briefly, any former Supreme Court Justice or District Court Judge who qualifies for retirement and who was not removed or retired for cause or defeated for retention in an election may apply to become a Senior Judge. The Senior Judges are eligible for temporary assignment by Supreme Court order to any state trial court at or below the level they previously served.

Information on Senior Judge assignments is provided in Table 8. Each order is counted as one assignment. Some orders may have been signed in previous fiscal years and the Senior Judge is still hearing motions in the case(s), which is the case in Fifth Judicial District (no assignments made but almost 32 days served). Also, orders may contain multiple judges, days, or cases depending on what type of request was received. Sometimes Senior Judges are requested when a judge retires or takes an extended leave so that assignment would be for a period of time to hear whatever cases were on the calendar. Occasionally, Senior Judges are requested when a judge must recuse himself from a case. That assignment would be for a case only.

During fiscal year 2001-02, the judiciary had five senior judges for the District Courts.

Table 8.

Senior Judge Assignment for Fiscal Year 2001-02

Requesting Judicial District	Senior Judge Assignments	Total Days of Assignments in Each Judicial District	Number of Senior Judges Who Served
First	0	0	0
Second	3	6.8	2
Third	1	10.3	2
Fourth	1	0.75	2
Fifth	0	31.8	2
Sixth	0	0	0
Seventh	3	11	2
Eighth	18	271.6	4
Ninth	2	0.5	1

Assistance by District Court Judges

The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court may assign District Court Judges to assist in other judicial districts according to Article 6, Section 19 of the Nevada Constitution.

Information on District Judge assistance is provided in Table 9. The assistance requested by each judicial district is given as well as the assistance judges in each judicial district provided to other judicial districts. Each order is counted as one assignment for assistance. However, each order may contain multiple judges, days, or cases depending on what type of request for assistance was received. Sometimes, District Court Judge assignments are requested when a judge retires or takes an extended leave, so that assignment would be for a period of time to hear whatever cases were on the calendar. Sometimes District Court Judge assistance is requested when another District Court Judge must recuse himself from a case. That assignment would be for one case only.

During fiscal year 2001-02, the District Courts had 17 judges that filled requests for assistance.

Table 9.

District Court Judge Assistance for Fiscal Year 2001-02

Judicial District	Assistance Requested	Assistance Provided
First	14	5
Second	1	7
Third	4	15
Fourth	5	2
Fifth	6	9
Sixth	3	2
Seventh	14	14
Eighth	16	5
Ninth	5	9

District Court - Alternative Dispute Resolution Program

The Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) Program began on July 1, 1992, after passage by the 1991 Legislature of Senate Bill 366. The legislation required the Second and Eighth Judicial Districts (Washoe and Clark Counties) to implement the ADR Program. The First and Ninth Judicial Districts (Carson City, Storey County, and Douglas County) subsequently adopted the program voluntarily. An Arbitration Commissioner administers the program in each judicial district.

Initially, the ADR Program was for certain civil cases with probable jury award value of less than \$25,000. A subsequent revision increased the amount to \$40,000; however, the Ninth Judicial District, in the program voluntarily, opted to keep the lower amount.

The settlement rate can vary greatly from one year to another within each district with the increase or decline in the number of arbitrators, training sessions, and support staff. The settlement rate is the number of cases settled or dismissed after entering the arbitration program compared with those cases requesting trials de novo (new, full bench or jury trials).

The First and Eighth Judicial Districts had settlement rates that were higher during the fiscal year than the long-term averages for each of their programs. The Second and Ninth had settlement rates that were lower during the fiscal year than the long-term averages of each of their programs.

The Second, Eighth, and Ninth Judicial Districts collect fees (\$5 per case filing) for the program. All three have expenses that

Table 10.

Alternative Dispute Resolution Caseload and Settlement Rates, Fiscal Year 2001-02

	First Judicial District		Second Judicial District		Eighth Judicial District		Ninth Judicial District	
	Fiscal Year 2001-02	Long-term average (5 years)	Fiscal Year 2001-02	Long-term average (8 years)	Fiscal Year 2001-02	Long-term average (10 years)	Fiscal Year 2001-02	Long-term average (8 years)
Civil Caseload	720		3,522		18,111		346	
Cases Entered *	272	217	608	569	3,925	3,748	152	96
Cases Removed	71	55	77	37	325	233	26	16
Cases Settled or Dismissed	165	125	353	387	996	1,798	31	37
Settlement Rate	94%	93%	80%	87%	76%	68%	79%	93%
Trials De Novo requested	11	10	86	60	323	844	8	3
Trial De Novo request rate	6%	7%	20%	13%	25%	32%	21%	7%

* First, Second, and Eighth Judicial Districts have a \$40,000 maximum for cases to be in the program; Ninth Judicial District has a \$25,000 maximum. Cases that qualify are automatically included in the program and parties have to request to be removed.

Caseload and Settlement Rate

The caseloads entering the arbitration program for fiscal year 2001-02 were higher in all four judicial districts than their respective long-term annual average program caseloads (sum of annual caseloads divided by the number of years for their program, respectively). The caseload and settlement rates for the fiscal year and the long-term annual average for each district program are given in Table 10.

exceed the amount collected in filing fees. The First Judicial District does not collect fees. The judicial districts use the fees for the administration of the arbitration program, including staff and technology expenses.

All four judicial districts continue to find the program a successful alternative to regular trials. The program is well received by members of the bar, litigants, and public because cases in the program are processed expeditiously at minimal time and expense.



Uniform System for Judicial Records

District Court - Drug Court Program

Nevada has led the nation in the development of drug courts as an alternative way of regaining productive members to society. Drug courts have been proven highly effective with defendants whose drug use or abuse brought them in contact with the criminal justice system. The information on new cases admitted to drug courts in Nevada for fiscal year 2001-02 is summarized in Table 11.

Eighth Judicial District Court Judge Jack Lehman began the first drug court in Clark County, Nevada in 1992; that was the fifth drug court in the nation at that time. Judge Lehman more recently (December 2000) implemented the nation's first early release re-entry drug court in Clark County.

One indication of the success of the Clark County District Court drug program is that 12 babies were born drug-free to participants in the program during fiscal year 2001-02. Without this intervention, many or all of these babies would have been born with drugs in their systems with the associated risks and potential

for birth defects. The Washoe County District Court drug program has been in operation since 1995. The participants had eight babies born drug free during the program this fiscal year.

The Western Nevada Regional Drug Court program began September 24, 2001. The adult only program includes cases from the District Courts in Carson City, Churchill, Douglas, Lyon, and Storey Counties. District Court Judge Archie Blake from Lyon County is the primary administrator of the program and other judges from Lyon or Churchill Counties fill in as needed. One obvious difference between the regional drug court and those in Clark and Washoe Counties is that the presiding judge must travel to hear many of the cases in the other participating judicial districts.

The Western Nevada Regional Drug Court program has one participant who is expecting a baby in the fall of 2002. She will have the first drug-free baby of the program if she continues her current success in the program.

Table 11.

Summary of New Admissions to District Court Drug Programs for Fiscal Year 2001-02

Type of Drug Court	Second District	Eighth District	Western Nevada Regional Drug Court				Total
	Washoe Co.	Clark Co.	Carson City	Churchill Co.	Douglas Co.	Lyon Co.	
Adult criminal	241	635	30	18	21	26	95
Prison Re-entry	44	28					
Family	31	90					
Juvenile	48	108					

Justice Courts

The Justice Courts are limited jurisdiction courts, meaning their caseload is restricted to particular types of cases or actions as prescribed by the Nevada Revised Statutes. Justice Courts determine whether felony and gross misdemeanor cases have enough evidence to be bound over to District Court for trial. They hear misdemeanor non-traffic cases as well as general civil cases (amounts up to \$7,500), small claims (up to \$5,000), summary eviction cases, and requests for temporary protective orders (domestic violence or stalking and harassment). They also hear traffic and, in some communities, parking cases, which are counted by charge.

Statistical Summary

The Justice Court case filing information for the last two fiscal years is summarized in Table 12. Disposition summary information is included in Table 13. This is the third year of statistics for the courts. Although no trends and little other analysis can be made with only 3 years of data, some generalities are known.

The statewide Justice Court non-traffic (criminal and civil) cases filed in fiscal year 2001-02 increased about 3 percent from last year. Statewide traffic and parking violations decreased less than 1 percent. Some rural courts experienced large increases (Incline Village Justice Courts) or decreases (Elko, Laughlin, and Tahoe Justice Courts) in criminal case filings. Other rural courts saw large increases (Goodsprings and Pahrump Justice Courts) or decreases (Carson City, Esmeralda, and Union [Winnemucca] Justice Courts) in traffic violations. Much of this change can be attributed to the increase or decrease of state or local law enforcement staffing. Additionally, officers were assigned to work issues related to homeland security during this fiscal year, reducing the time available for traffic enforcement. Some areas are facing economic hardships and law enforcement officers were not replaced when the positions were vacated.

As expected, the Las Vegas Justice Court had the highest criminal and traffic caseload with 61 and 54 percent (respectively) of the statewide totals. Reno Justice Court was next with 9 percent of the criminal and 10 percent of the traffic caseloads. Carson City Justice and Municipal Court followed with almost 4 percent of the traffic caseloads.

Civil filings for fiscal year 2001-02 increased more than 8 percent statewide from last year. One factor noted by several courts is that more public agencies and private businesses are seeking collection of debts owed through the judicial system.

Although Las Vegas Justice Court had the highest percentage of civil cases statewide (54 percent), Reno Justice Court continued to have an unusually high percentage (20 percent) given the population distribution.

The Mountain City/Jarbridge Justice Court was closed during fiscal year 2001-02.

Disposition information for the Justice Courts is provided in Table 13, but the numbers should be viewed with caution. This is the second year for the collecting and reporting of the disposition information. Some courts had to count manually, some courts had their case management systems modified during the year, and some courts were unable to provide accurate information. As with most new projects, the accuracy and completeness of this information is expected to improve over the next year or two. Dividing the disposition numbers by the filing numbers and multiplying by 100 provides a clearance rate for the court. A clearance rate of 90 percent or better is good. A clearance rate of more than 100 percent generally indicates the court purged many old cases. However, since many of the courts provided incomplete information, most of the rates cannot be accurately determined.

White Pine County



Table 12.

Summary of Justice Court Cases Filed, Fiscal Years 2000-02

	Criminal Cases Filed		Civil Cases Filed		Total Non-Traffic Cases Filed		Traffic & Parking Violations	
	FY 2001-02	FY 2000-01	FY 2001-02	FY 2000-01	FY 2001-02	FY 2000-01	FY 2001-02	FY 2000-01
First Judicial District								
Carson City								
Carson City Justice Court	2,521	2,436	4,504	4,050	7,025	6,486	15,624	18,090
Storey County								
Virginia City Justice Court	127	144	100	81	227	225	794	903
Second Judicial District								
Washoe County								
Gerlach Justice Court	40	38	7	5	47	43	168	161
Incline Village Justice Court	775	617	325	336	1,100	953	1,814	1,949
Reno Justice Court	6,688	7,210	20,471	19,483	27,159	26,693	40,682	26,898
Sparks Justice Court	2,721	2,657	4,788	4,241	7,509	6,898	8,497	8,206
Verdi Justice Court	100	125	23	31	123	156	1,923	2,598 <i>r</i>
Wadsworth Justice Court	0	1	10	10	10	11	2,761	1,501
Third Judicial District								
Churchill County								
New River Justice Court	710	919	1,091	1,063	1,801	1,982	3,438	3,449
Lyon County								
Canal Justice Court	218	254	521	573	739	827	1,113	3,985
Dayton Justice Court	670	763	657	601	1,327	1,364	3,353	3,036
Mason Valley Justice Court	183	224	260	281	443	505	2,411	3,000
Smith Valley Justice Court	17	42	21	13	38	55	288	250
Fourth Judicial District								
Elko County								
Carlin Justice Court	55	55	147	100	202	155	565	765
East Line Justice Court	176	198	258	251	434	449	775	1,511
Elko Justice Court	557	1,057	1,921	1,408	2,478	2,465	9,291	9,694
Jackpot Justice Court	73	81	105	71	178	152	2,209	1,738
Mountain City/Jarbridge Justice Court	0	3	0	NR	0	3	0	54
Tecoma Justice Court	8	8 <i>r</i>	1	8	9	16	333	396 <i>r</i>
Wells Justice Court	39	13	56	64	95	77	4,563	5,019
Fifth Judicial District								
Esmeralda County								
Esmeralda Justice Court	944	49	30	25	974	74	3,786	4,525
Mineral County								
Hawthorne Justice Court	408	468	285	225	693	693	2,677	2,224
Mina Justice Court	25	7	7	10	32	17	329	662
Nye County								
Beatty Justice Court	157	132	48	26	205	158	3,795	3,014
Pahrump Justice Court	1,020	862	718	697	1,738	1,559	5,090	3,945 <i>r</i>
Tonopah Justice Court	129	205	128	149	257	354	2,873	3,158
Sixth Judicial District								
Humboldt County								
Gold Run Justice Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McDermitt Justice Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paradise Valley Justice Court	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Union Justice Court	1,824	1,829	830	924	2,654	2,753	3,373	5,100
Lander County								
Argenta Justice Court	279	284	424	505	703	789	2,377	2,363
Austin Justice Court	42	8	11	8	53	16	962	634
Pershing County								
Lake Justice Court	136	121	222	409	358	530	1,892	1,554
Seventh Judicial District								
Eureka County								
Beowawe Justice Court	24	17	9	14	33	31	637	1,258
Eureka Justice Court	17	28	21	20	38	48	558	1,196
Lincoln County								
Meadow Valley Justice Court	76	43	20	22	96	65	1,923	1,493
Pahrangat Valley Justice Court	39	30	15	12	54	42	3,939	3,562
White Pine County								
Ely (No. 1) Justice Court	165	196	444	288	609	484	3,272	3,175
Lund (No. 2) Justice Court	1	6	5	2	6	8	125	179
Baker (No. 3) Justice Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	24
Eighth Judicial District								
Clark County								
Boulder Justice Court	93	108	249	290	342	398	582	629 <i>r</i>
Bunkerville Justice Court	42	31	9	5	51	36	897	676 <i>r</i>
Goodsprings Justice Court	162	313	54	47	216	360	7,371	5,952 <i>r</i>
Henderson Justice Court	2,079	2,225	3,336	3,039	5,415	5,264	5,368	6,024
Las Vegas Justice Court	47,460	43,973	54,068	49,573	101,528	93,546	217,773	228,647
Laughlin Justice Court	1,161	1,702	478	441	1,639	2,143	6,303	7,013 <i>r</i>
Mesquite Justice Court	111	85	177	190	288	275	1	0
Moapa Justice Court	41	126	5	3	46	129	5,772	4,778 <i>r</i>
Moapa Valley Justice Court	93	113	61	71	154	184	1,074	1,120 <i>r</i>
North Las Vegas Justice Court	3,139	2,734	3,286	2,779	6,425	5,513	1,245	923 <i>r</i>
Searchlight Justice Court	128	269	7	24	135	293	4,566	4,181 <i>r</i>
Ninth Judicial District								
Douglas County								
East Fork Justice Court	702	849	681	669	1,383	1,518	7,334	7,168
Tahoe Justice Court	605	1,077	155	146	760	1,223	3,414	3,557
Total	76,780	74,735	101,049	93,284	177,829	168,019	399,949	401,937 <i>r</i>

r Revised.

Italic indicates numbers that are incomplete or estimated.

Source: Uniform System for Judicial Records, Nevada AOC, Planning & Analysis Division.

Table 13.

Summary of Justice Court Cases Disposed, Fiscal Years 2000-02

	Criminal Cases Disposed		Civil Cases Disposed		Total Non-Traffic Cases Disposed		Traffic & Parking Violations Disposed	
	FY 2001-02	FY 2000-01	FY 2001-02	FY 2000-01	FY 2001-02	FY 2000-01	FY 2001-02	FY 2000-01
First Judicial District								
Carson City								
Carson City Justice Court	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	14,970	NR
Storey County								
Virginia City Justice Court	147	174	113	79	260	253	482	550
Second Judicial District								
Washoe County								
Gerlach Justice Court	32	26	7	5	39	31	151	131
Incline Village Justice Court	814	371	319	145	1,133	516	1,718	827
Reno Justice Court	4,957	564	7,830	3,146	12,787	3,710	35,311	NR
Sparks Justice Court	2,184	1,124	2,394	1,146	4,578	2,270	5,386	2,667
Verdi Justice Court	71	81	9	4	80	85	1,525	1,583
Wadsworth Justice Court	0	NR	4	NR	4	NR	1,068	NR
Third Judicial District								
Churchill County								
New River Justice Court	720	13	962	58	1,682	71	2,783	566
Lyon County								
Canal Justice Court	196	272	409	290	605	562	1,283	3,056
Dayton Justice Court	551	NR	479	162	1,030	162	2,257	NR
Mason Valley Justice Court	239	28	217	18	456	46	2,046	284
Smith Valley Justice Court	16	48	25	8	41	56	221	229
Fourth Judicial District								
Elko County								
Carlin Justice Court	180	NR	48	NR	228	NR	499	NR
East Line Justice Court	109	151	120	119	229	270	706	1,381
Elko Justice Court	481	377	507	NR	988	377	5,172	3,917
Jackpot Justice Court	109	130	80	56	189	186	1,374	1,053
Mountain City/Jarbridge Justice Court	0	NR	0	NR	0	NR	0	NR
Tecoma Justice Court	13	11	1	1	14	12	265	312
Wells Justice Court	16	NR	13	NR	29	NR	4,503	5,697
Fifth Judicial District								
Esmeralda County								
Esmeralda Justice Court	1,050	9	14	3	1,064	12	2,537	2,968
Mineral County								
Hawthorne Justice Court	141	100	NR	NR	141	100	2,264	1,205
Mina Justice Court	11	7	6	22	17	29	496	739
Nye County								
Beatty Justice Court	163	178	58	29	221	207	3,826	2,983
Pahrump Justice Court	1,192	826	667	553	1,859	1,379	5,162	3,519
Tonopah Justice Court	170	113	85	136	255	249	1,303	62
Sixth Judicial District								
Humboldt County								
Gold Run Justice Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McDermitt Justice Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paradise Valley Justice Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Union Justice Court	2,011	346	671	683	2,682	1,029	2,327	5,406
Lander County								
Argenta Justice Court	300	283	428	310	728	593	2,598	2,335
Austin Justice Court	4	16	6	4	10	20	847	591
Pershing County								
Lake Justice Court	161	153	245	360	406	513	1,380	1,518
Seventh Judicial District								
Eureka County								
Beowawe Justice Court	29	12	8	17	37	29	618	1,188
Eureka Justice Court	50	21	22	9	72	30	140	9
Lincoln County								
Meadow Valley Justice Court	46	29	10	11	56	40	1,493	1,111
Pahrangat Valley Justice Court	31	29	9	3	40	32	3,623	3,315
White Pine County								
Ely (No. 1) Justice Court	161	294	308	287	469	581	3,013	3,066
Lund (No. 2) Justice Court	0	5	6	1	6	6	118	191
Baker (No. 3) Justice Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	24
Eighth Judicial District								
Clark County								
Boulder Justice Court	61	6	53	NR	114	6	186	102
Bunkerville Justice Court	21	NR	3	NR	24	NR	276	158
Goodsprings Justice Court	32	6	5	NR	37	6	2,315	827
Henderson Justice Court	226	NR	431	NR	657	NR	3,764	2,588
Las Vegas Justice Court	NR	NR	865	NR	865	NR	206,678	216,527
Laughlin Justice Court	497	39	141	NR	638	39	2,282	789
Mesquite Justice Court	70	52	51	53	121	105	1	0
Moapa Justice Court	5	NR	0	NR	5	NR	1,655	843
Moapa Valley Justice Court	9	7	NR	NR	9	7	647	677
North Las Vegas Justice Court	NR	NR	NR	11	0	11	NR	NR
Searchlight Justice Court	103	5	2	NR	105	5	1,030	851
Ninth Judicial District								
Douglas County								
East Fork Justice Court	916	597	514	481	1,430	1,078	5,725	5,651
Tahoe Justice Court	723	730	88	53	811	783	2,708	3,101
Total	19,018	7,233	18,233	8,263	37,251	15,496	340,771	284,597

NR Not reported.

Italic indicates numbers that are incomplete.

Source: Uniform System for Judicial Records, Nevada AOC, Planning & Analysis Division.

Uniform System for Judicial Records

Justice Court - Cases Per Judicial Position

Justice Courts present a unique problem when comparing cases per judicial position. Many of the Justices of the Peace are required to work part-time only. Cases in Justice Courts tend to be much simpler than cases in District Courts, thus a Justice Court can handle a larger number of cases per judicial position. Traffic cases are not included in calculating the cases per judicial position. To simplify the presentation in Figure 2, only those Justice Courts with 1,000 cases or more per judicial position are shown; the remainder are listed in a footnote.⁵ The break at 1,000 was arbitrary. The caseload information for Carson City Justice and Municipal Court is combined for the consolidated municipality and is provided in Figure 2 and Table 12 with Justice Courts.

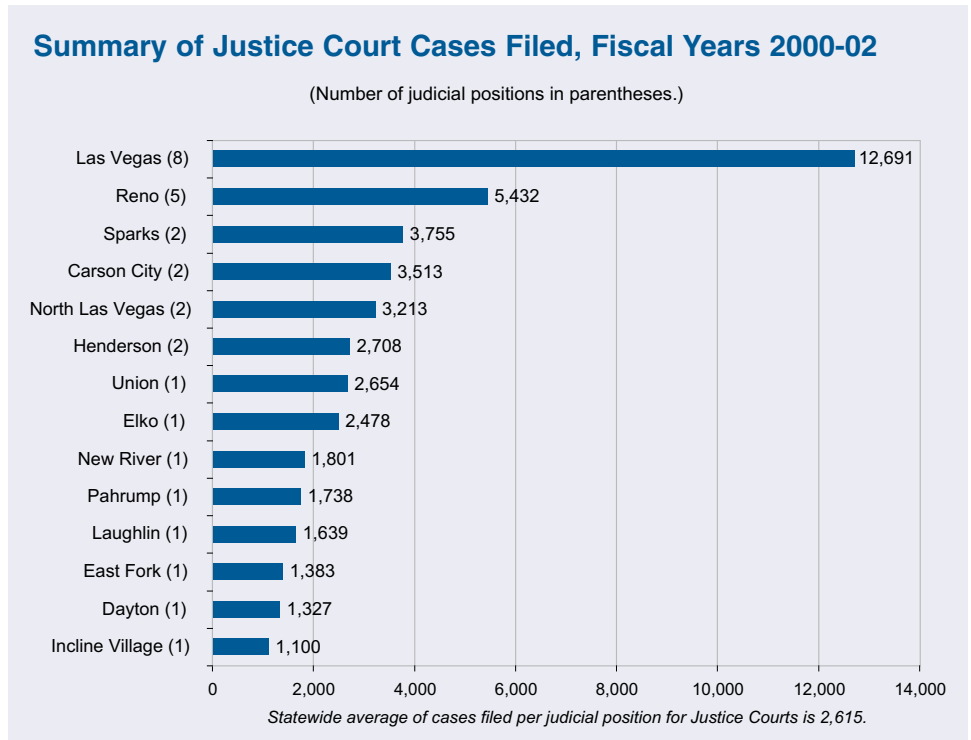
Eight of the fourteen courts shown in Figure 2 have more than 2,000 cases per judicial position with Las Vegas having the most at 12,691. The statewide average of cases filed per judicial position for Justice Courts is 2,615.

Judicial Assistance

The AOC and the courts have started the process of quantifying the judicial assistance provided the courts to help dispose cases. The first step was to identify and assign a measure to quasi-judicial positions. These are special master positions that help with the adjudication process but are not elected judicial officials. The courts were asked to provide an estimate of the full-time equivalent (FTE) assistance provided during the year.

Las Vegas is the only Justice Court that reported quasi-judicial positions to help with their burgeoning caseload. They had 0.76 FTE in a traffic judge who helped with traffic matters only and 0.33 FTE in other quasi-judicial positions that helped with small claims cases.

Figure 2.



⁵ Table of the remaining Justice Courts and the cases per judicial position (each court has one judicial position). Asterisk indicates judicial position is part-time.

Court	Cases filed per judicial position	Court	Cases filed per judicial position	Court	Cases filed per judicial position
Esmeralda Justice Court	974	Goodsprings Justice Court*	216	Moapa Justice Court*	46
Tahoe Justice Court	760	Beatty Justice Court*	205	Eureka Justice Court*	38
Canal Justice Court*	739	Carlin Justice Court*	202	Smith V. Justice Court*	38
Argenta Justice Court	703	Jackpot Justice Court*	178	Beowawe Justice Court*	33
Hawthorne Justice Court*	693	Moapa V. Justice Court*	154	Mina Justice Court*	32
Ely (No. 1) Justice Court*	609	Searchlight Justice Court*	135	Wadsworth Justice Court*	10
Mason V. Justice Court*	443	Verdi Justice Court*	123	Tecoma Justice Court*	9
East Line Justice Court*	434	Meadow V. Justice Court*	96	Lund (No. 2) Justice Court*	6
Lake Justice Court*	358	Wells Justice Court*	95	Baker (No. 3) Justice Court*	0
Boulder Justice Court*	342	Pahrangat V. Justice Court*	54	Gold Run Justice Court*	0
Mesquite Justice Court*	288	Austin Justice Court*	53	McDermitt Justice Court*	0
Tonopah Justice Court*	257	Bunkerville Justice Court*	51	Mountain City/Jarbridge Justice Court*	0
Virginia City Justice Court*	227	Gerlach Justice Court*	47	Paradise Valley Justice Court*	0

Municipal Courts

Municipal Courts are city courts and only handle cases that involve violation of city ordinances. Their jurisdiction covers the handling of traffic and non-traffic misdemeanors and, in some cities, parking. Although they generally do not handle civil cases, they have limited jurisdiction under Nevada Revised Statute 5.050.

Statistical Summary

The Municipal Court case filing information for the last two fiscal years is summarized in Table 14. Disposition summary information is provided in Table 15. This is the third year of statistics for the courts. Although no trends and little other analysis can be made with only 3 years of data, some generalities are known.

Statewide Municipal Court criminal filings in fiscal year 2001-02 increased almost 11 percent from the year before.

Statewide traffic violations increased less than 3 percent.

Some municipal courts experienced large increases (Henderson, North Las Vegas, and Reno) or decreases (Elko and Ely) in criminal case filings. Other municipal courts saw large increases (Boulder City and Mesquite) or decreases (Carlin and Wells) in traffic and parking violations. Some of this change can be attributed to the increase or decrease of local law enforcement staffing. Some cities are facing economic hardships and law enforcement officers were not replaced when the positions were vacated.

For the first time since data collection began in July 1999, a Municipal Court had civil filings. The Caliente Municipal Court had 125 small claims filings wherein the city was seeking payment through the courts for unpaid power bills. This is the type of limited jurisdiction civil case a municipal court may handle.

The Fernley Municipal Court opened during fiscal year 2001-02.

Table 14.

Summary of Municipal Court Cases Filed, Fiscal Years 2000-02

Court	Non-Traffic Misdemeanor Defendants Charged		Total Traffic and Parking Charges		Civil Filings ^a
	Fiscal Year 2001-02	Fiscal Year 2000-01	Fiscal Year 2001-02	Fiscal Year 2000-01	Fiscal Year 2001-02
Boulder Municipal Court	412	317	5,936	4,237	0
Caliente Municipal Court	8	11	20	56	125
Carlin Municipal Court	43	76	233	341	0
Carson City Municipal Court	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Elko Municipal Court	189	234	868	1,049	NR
Ely Municipal Court	120	187	473	358	0
Fallon Municipal Court	512	425	1,199	1,082	0
Fernley Municipal Court	111		2,130		NR
Henderson Municipal Court	5,894	4,713	26,307	24,008	NR
Las Vegas Municipal Court	40,339 ^c	43,014 ^c	133,725	132,432	(d)
Lovelock Municipal Court	97	88	188	236	0
Mesquite Municipal Court	398	545	2,909	1,990	NR
North Las Vegas Municipal Court	6,812	6,204	30,275 ^f	32,427 ^f	(d)
Reno Municipal Court	8,423	7,178 ^r	20,387	20,449 ^r	(d)
Sparks Municipal Court	6,554	(g)	13,700	12,746 ^r	0
Wells Municipal Court	40	31	179	335	0
West Wendover Municipal Court	140	98	559	567	NR
Yerington Municipal Court	150	124	306	281 ^r	NR
Total	70,242	63,245^r	239,394	232,594^r	125

NR Not reported.

^a This is the first year that any Municipal Court has had any civil filings since the project began.

^b Municipal court data combined with justice court data (Table A6) for the consolidated municipality of Carson City.

^c Court reported non-traffic misdemeanor numbers by charges; could not report by defendants.

^d Violations or cases are handled administratively by the city.

^f Court reported traffic and parking numbers by defendants; could not report by charges.

^g The number previously published was determined to be incorrect and has been subsequently eliminated from this table. The number for this year more accurately reflects the court's current caseload.

^r Revised.

Source: Uniform System for Judicial Records, Nevada AOC, Planning & Analysis Division.

Uniform System for Judicial Records

Municipal Courts

The disposition information for Municipal Courts is provided in Table 15, but the numbers should be viewed with caution. This is the second year for the collecting and reporting of the disposition information. Some courts had to count manually, some courts had their case management systems modified during the year, and some courts were unable to provide accurate information. As with most new projects, the accuracy and completeness of this information is

expected to improve through time. Dividing the disposition numbers by the filing numbers and multiplying by 100 provides a clearance rate for the court. Generally, a clearance rate of 90 percent or better is good; a clearance rate of more than 100 percent indicates a reduction in the backlog or the court purged many old cases. However, since many of the courts provided incomplete information, most of the rates cannot be accurately determined.

Table 15.

Summary of Municipal Court Cases Disposed, Fiscal Years 2000-02

Court	Misdemeanor, Non-Traffic Cases Disposed		Traffic & Parking Violations Disposed		Civil Cases Disposed ^a
	FY 2001-02	FY 2000-01	FY 2001-02	FY 2000-01	FY 2001-02
Boulder Municipal Court	683	604	4,966	3,681	0
Caliente Municipal Court	8	7	22	51	NR
Carlin Municipal Court	60	NR	204	NR	0
Carson City Municipal Court	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Elko Municipal Court	62	27 ⁱ	859	289 ⁱ	NR
Ely Municipal Court	216	278	568	411	0
Fallon Municipal Court	338	175	609	775	0
Fernley Municipal Court	64		1,467		NR
Henderson Municipal Court	7,234 ^c	NR	17,220	823 ⁱ	NR
Las Vegas Municipal Court	39,986	43,325 ^e	127,533	119,707 ^e	(d)
Lovelock Municipal Court	70	77	95	121	0
Mesquite Municipal Court	410	303 ⁱ	2,264	822 ⁱ	NR
North Las Vegas Municipal Court	4,833	4,607	33,603	35,490	(d)
Reno Municipal Court	12,625 ^c	11,470 ^{c,r}	19,317	19,583 ^r	(d)
Sparks Municipal Court	5,052	169 ^{e,i}	8,762	81 ^{e,i}	0
Wells Municipal Court	21	NR	190	433	0
West Wendover Municipal Court	89	17 ⁱ	568	123 ⁱ	NR
Yerington Municipal Court	64	97	153	191	NR
Total	71,815	61,156	218,400	182,581	0

NR Not reported.

^a This is the first year that any Municipal Court has had any civil cases.

^b Municipal court data combined with justice court data (Table A6) for the consolidated municipality of Carson City.

^c Dispositions are by charges, not defendants.

^d Violations or cases are handled administratively by the city.

^e Estimated.

ⁱ Data are incomplete. See Table 16 for details.

^r Revised.

Source: Uniform System for Judicial Records, Nevada AOC, Planning & Analysis Division.

Municipal Court - Cases Per Judicial Position

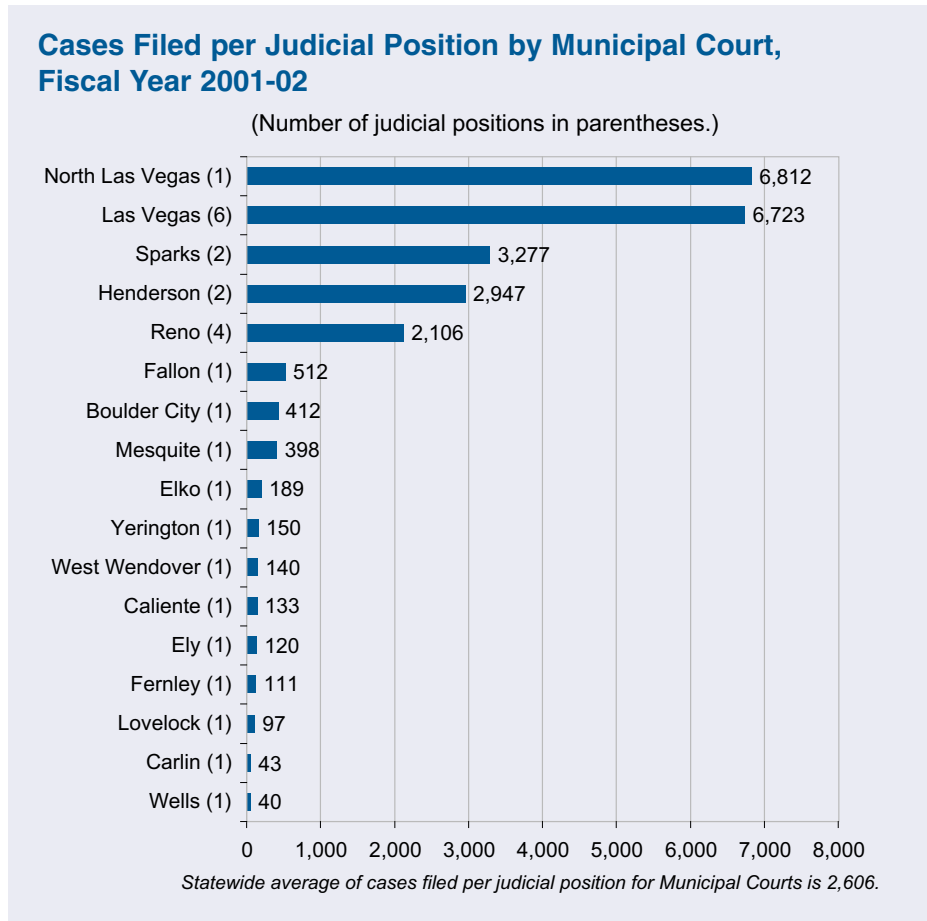
The number of cases filed per judicial position for Municipal Courts is shown in Figure 3. Although changing places from last year, the two Municipal Courts with the largest caseload per judicial position are North Las Vegas and Las Vegas, with Sparks, Henderson, and Reno following. The statewide average of cases filed per judicial position for Municipal Courts is 2,606. The caseload information for Carson City Justice and Municipal Court is combined for the consolidated municipality and is provided in Figure 2 and Table 12 with Justice Courts.

Judicial Assistance

The AOC and the courts have started the process of counting the judicial assistance provided the courts to help dispose cases. The first step was to identify and assign a measure to quasi-judicial positions. These are positions that help with the adjudication process but are not elected judicial officials. The courts were asked to provide an estimate of the full-time equivalent (FTE) assistance provided during the year.

Municipal Court information submitted indicates no court received any judicial assistance.

Figure 3.





Uniform System for Judicial Records

Courts with Incomplete Data

The courts that did not provide all of their monthly data for fiscal year 2001-02 are listed in Table 16, as are the specific elements of the data missing during the year.

Other tables in this report will have a footnote (i) indicating the data are incomplete and referring the reader here to determine what is missing. In a few instances, courts submitted all they could count, but acknowledge that there are issues with the numbers and they are working to correct them. In those instances, the data will be flagged with a footnote e, estimated, but the court may not appear here if all monthly reports were filed.

Last fiscal year, 39 courts were unable to provide all their caseload filing and disposition information. This year, all courts were able to provide their caseload filing information. However, 25 courts are missing some or all of their disposition information. Reporting by the courts continues to improve and all the courts are to be commended for their efforts to meet the Uniform System for Judicial Records reporting requirements.

The disposition data requirements are harder for court staff to collect than the filing information. Many courts throughout Nevada do not have automated case management systems; court staff has to manually collect the information from each case or citation.

The Administrative Office of the Courts is working with the courts on technology projects that will bring case management systems to many of the rural courts and similar technology to some urban courts. This new system is being modified to help provide the courts with an automated mechanism to prepare their monthly statistics reports while also improving court processes and procedures. Some courts will begin receiving the new case management system during the next fiscal year. In Table 16, those courts that will be receiving the new system during the next year or two are indicated with an asterisk.

Table 16.

Courts with Incomplete Data

Court	Missing Data	
First Judicial District		
Carson City District Court*	Criminal Disposition Data	July - December 2001
	Civil Disposition Data	July - December 2001
	Family Disposition Data	July - December 2001
Carson City Justice & Municipal Court*	Criminal Disposition Data (except traffic)	July 2001 - June 2002
	Civil Disposition Data	July 2001 - June 2002
Second Judicial District		
Washoe County District Court	Civil Disposition Data	July - November 2001
	Family Disposition Data	July - November 2001
	Juvenile Disposition Data	July - December 2001
Wadsworth Justice Court*	Criminal Disposition Data	July - December 2001
Third Judicial District		
Dayton Justice Court*	Criminal Disposition Data	July - October 2001
Fourth Judicial District		
Carlin Justice Court	Criminal Disposition Data	July 2001
	Civil Disposition Data	July 2001
Elko Justice Court	Civil Disposition Data	July 2001
Wells Justice Court	Civil Disposition Data	July 2001 - January 2002
Carlin Municipal Court	Criminal Disposition Data	July 2001 - June 2002
Fifth Judicial District		
Hawthorne Justice Court*	Criminal Disposition Data (except traffic)	July 2001 - June 2002
	Civil Disposition Data	July 2001 - June 2002
Seventh Judicial District		
Lincoln County District Court*	Criminal Disposition Data	July - December 2001
	Civil Disposition Data	July - December 2001
	Family Disposition Data	July - December 2001
	Juvenile Disposition Data	July - December 2001
White Pine County District Court*	Criminal Disposition Data	Unable to provide complete information
	Civil Disposition Data	Unable to provide complete information
	Family Disposition Data	Unable to provide complete information
	Juvenile Disposition Data	Unable to provide complete information
Eureka Justice Court*	Traffic Disposition Data (partial)	July 2001 - June 2002
Caliente Municipal Court	Civil Disposition Data	July 2001 - June 2002
Eighth Judicial District		
Boulder Justice Court*	Criminal Disposition Data	July 2001 - February 2002
	Civil Disposition Data	July 2001 - February 2002
Bunkerville Justice Court*	Criminal Disposition Data	July 2001 - February 2002
	Civil Disposition Data	July 2001 - February 2002
Goodsprings Justice Court*	Criminal Disposition Data	July 2001 - February 2002
	Civil Disposition Data	July 2001 - February 2002
Henderson Justice Court*	Traffic Disposition Data	July - August 2001
	Criminal Disposition Data	July - November 2001
	Civil Disposition Data	July - August 2001
Las Vegas Justice Court*	Criminal Disposition Data (except traffic)	July 2001 - June 2002
	Civil Disposition Data	July - September 2001
Laughlin Justice Court*	Criminal Disposition Data	July 2001 - February 2002
	Civil Disposition Data	July 2001 - February 2002
Mesquite Justice Court*	Traffic Disposition Data	July 2001 - February 2002
	Civil Disposition Data	July 2001 - February 2002
Moapa Justice Court*	Criminal Disposition Data	July 2001 - February 2002
	Civil Disposition Data	July 2001 - February 2002
Moapa Valley Justice Court*	Criminal Disposition Data	July 2001 - June 2002
	Civil Disposition Data	July 2001 - June 2002
North Las Vegas Justice Court*	Criminal Disposition Data	July 2001 - June 2002
	Civil Disposition Data	July 2001 - June 2002
Searchlight Justice Court*	Criminal Disposition Data	July 2001 - February 2002
	Civil Disposition Data	July 2001 - February 2002

Uniform System for Judicial Records

A P P E N D I X T A B L E S

Table A1.

Summary of Population, Judicial Positions, and Cases Processed by Court for Nevada Judiciary, Fiscal Year 2001-02

Court	Population as of 7/1/01 ^a	Authorized Judicial Positions as of 6/30/02	Criminal Cases Filed ^b	Non- Criminal Cases Filed ^c	Total Non- Traffic Cases Filed	Total Non-traffic Cases Disposed	Traffic & Parking Violations	Traffic & Parking Violations Disposed
First Judicial District Court	57,885	2	377	2,814	3,191	1,228	971	985
Carson City District Court	54,171		346	2,598	2,944	1,060	953	966
Storey County District Court	3,714		31	216	247	168	18	19
Carson City								
Carson City Justice/Municipal Court ^d	54,171	2	2,521	4,504	7,025	NR	15,624	14,970
Storey County								
Virginia City Justice Court	3,714	1	127	100	227	260	794	482
Second Judicial District	353,271	11	3,214	16,897	20,111	8,892	NR	NR
Washoe County District Court	353,271		3,214	16,897	20,111	8,892	NR	NR
Washoe County								
Gerlach Justice Court	538	1	40	7	47	39	168	151
Incline Village Justice Court	10,154	1	775	325	1,100	1,133	1,814	1,718
Reno Justice Court	233,675	5	6,688	20,471	27,159	12,787	40,682	35,311
Sparks Justice Court	103,740	2	2,721	4,788	7,509	4,578	8,497	5,386
Verdi Justice Court	2,977	1	100	23	123	80	1,923	1,525
Wadsworth Justice Court	2,186	1	0	10	10	4	2,761	1,068
Reno Municipal Court	182,818	4	8,423	NJ	8,423	12,625	20,387	19,317
Sparks Municipal Court	66,420	2	6,554	0	6,554	5,052	13,700	8,762
Third Judicial District	62,257	3 ^f	359	2,941	3,300	1,701	1,351	734
Churchill County District Court	24,928		156	1,593	1,749	948	197	195
Lyon County District Court	37,329		203	1,348	1,551	753	1,154	539
Churchill County								
New River Justice Court	24,928	1	710	1,091	1,801	1,682	3,438	2,783
Fallon Municipal Court	8,162	1	512	0	512	383	1,199	609
Lyon County								
Canal Justice Court	9,293	1	218	521	739	605	1,113	1,283
Dayton Justice Court	17,678	1	670	657	1,327	1,030	3,353	2,257
Mason Valley Justice Court	8,642	1	183	260	443	456	2,411	2,046
Smith Valley Justice Court	1,716	1	17	21	38	41	288	221
Fernley Municipal Court	9,529	(g)	111	NR	111	64	2,130	1,467
Yerington Municipal Court	2,889	(h)	150	NR	150	64	306	153
Fourth Judicial District	46,668	2	259	1,844	2,103	1,633	1,341	773
Elko County District Court	46,668		259	1,844	2,103	1,633	1,341	773
Elko County								
Carlin Justice Court	2,429	1	55	147	202	228	565	499
East Line Justice Court	4,614	1	176	258	434	229	775	706
Elko Justice Court	34,177	1	557	1,921	2,478	988	9,291	5,172
Jackpot Justice Court	1,195	1	73	105	178	189	2,209	1,374
Mountain City/Jarbridge Justice Court	1,294	0*	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tecoma Justice Court	248	1	8	1	9	14	333	265
Wells Justice Court	2,710	1	39	56	95	29	4,563	4,503
Carlin Municipal Court	2,215	(i)	43	0	43	60	233	204
Elko Municipal Court	17,093	(j)	189	NR	189	62	868	859
Wells Municipal Court	1,191	(k)	40	0	40	21	179	190
West Wendover Municipal Court	4,614	1	140	NR	140	89	559	568
Fifth Judicial District	40,165	2	301	2,605	2,906	1,699	308	332
Esmeralda County District Court	1,038		34	27	61	24	10	0
Mineral County District Court	4,743		30	261	291	217	24	13
Nye County District Court	34,384		237	2,317	2,554	1,463	274	319
Esmeralda County								
Esmeralda Justice Court	1,038	1	944	30	974	1,064	3,786	2,537
Mineral County								
Hawthorne Justice Court	4,492	1	408	285	693	141	2,677	2,264
Mina Justice Court	252	1	25	7	32	17	329	496
Nye County								
Beatty Justice Court	2,548	1	157	48	205	221	3,795	3,826
Pahrump Justice Court	26,109	1	1,020	718	1,738	1,859	5,090	5,162
Tonopah Justice Court	5,727	1	129	128	257	255	2,873	1,303
Sixth Judicial District	28,798	2	188	999	1,187	783	134	100
Humboldt County District Court	16,164		122	609	731	387	0	0
Lander County District Court	5,761		20	170	190	175	129	96
Pershing County District Court	6,873		46	220	266	221	5	4
Humboldt County								
Goldrun Justice Court	440	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
McDermitt Justice Court	1,051	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paradise Valley Justice Court	363	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Union Justice Court	14,309	1	1,824	830	2,654	2,682	3,373	2,327
Lander County								
Argenta Justice Court	5,336	1	279	424	703	728	2,377	2,598
Austin Justice Court	425	1	42	11	53	10	962	847

Table A1.

Criminal Caseload Processed by District Courts in Nevada, Fiscal Year 2001-02

Court	Population as of 7/1/01 ^a	Authorized Judicial Positions as of 6/30/02	Criminal Cases Filed ^b	Non- Criminal Cases Filed ^c	Total Non- Traffic Cases Filed	Total Non-traffic Cases Disposed	Traffic & Parking Violations	Traffic & Parking Violations Disposed
Pershing County								
Lake Justice Court	6,873	1	136	222	358	406	1,892	1,380
Lovelock Municipal Court	2,144	1	97	0	97	70	188	95
Seventh Judicial District	17,330	2	92	526	618	292		
Eureka County District Court	1,506		11	41	52	34	(l)	(l)
Lincoln County District Court	3,861		22	136	158	63	(l)	(l)
White Pine County District Court	8,783		59	349	408	195	(l)	(l)
Eureka County								
Beowawe Justice Court	504	1	24	9	33	37	637	618
Eureka Justice Court	1,002	1	17	21	38	72	558	140
Lincoln County								
Meadow Valley Justice Court	2,854	1	76	20	96	56	1,923	1,493
Pahrnagat Valley Justice Court	1,007	1	39	15	54	40	3,939	3,623
Caliente Municipal Court	1,276	(m)	8	125	133	8	20	22
White Pine County								
Ely No. 1 Justice Court	8,207	1	165	444	609	469	3,272	3,013
Lund No. 2 Justice Court	400	1	1	5	6	6	125	118
Baker No. 3 Justice Court	176	1	0	0	0	0	39	39
Ely Municipal Court	3,695	1	120	0	120	216	473	568
Eighth Judicial District	1,485,855	30	7,293	60,116	67,409	78,904	1,320	NR
Clark County District Court	1,485,855		7,293	60,116	67,409	78,904	1,320	NR
Clark County								
Boulder Justice Court	15,276	1	93	249	342	114	582	186
Bunkerville Justice Court	1,141	1	42	9	51	24	897	276
Goodsprings Justice Court	3,795	1	162	54	216	37	7,371	2,315
Henderson Justice Court	197,711	2	2,079	3,336	5,415	657	5,368	3,764
Las Vegas Justice Court	1,090,578	8	47,460	54,068	101,528	865	217,773	206,678
Laughlin Justice Court	6,219	1	1,161	478	1,639	638	6,303	2,282
Mesquite Justice Court	12,040	1	111	177	288	121	1	1
Moapa Justice Court	1,205	1	41	5	46	5	5,772	1,655
Moapa Valley Justice Court	5,954	1	93	61	154	9	1,074	647
North Las Vegas Justice Court	150,511	2	3,139	3,286	6,425	0	1,245	NR
Searchlight Justice Court	1,423	1	128	7	135	105	4,566	1,030
Boulder Municipal Court	14,760	(n)	412	0	412	683	5,936	4,966
Henderson Municipal Court	196,780	2	5,894	NR	5,894	7,234	26,307	17,220
Las Vegas Municipal Court	503,188	6	40,339	NJ	40,339	39,986	133,725	127,533
Mesquite Municipal Court	11,940	(o)	398	NR	398	410	2,909	2,264
North Las Vegas Municipal Court	127,897	1	6,812	NJ	6,812	4,833	30,275	33,603
Ninth Judicial District	43,450	2	108	1,447	1,555	1,208	NR	NR
Douglas County District Court	43,450		108	1,447	1,555	1,208	NR	NR
Douglas County								
East Fork Justice Court	36,381	1	702	681	1,383	1,430	7,334	5,725
Tahoe Justice Court	7,069	1	605	155	760	811	3,414	2,708
TOTALS	2,132,498							
District Court Judges		56	12,191	90,189	102,380	96,345	5,425	2,924
Justice Court Judges		68	76,780	101,049	177,829	37,251	399,949	340,771
Municipal Court Judges		29	70,242	125	70,367	71,815	239,394	218,400

NJ Not within court jurisdiction.

^a Source: Nevada State Demographer. "Township boundaries may not correspond to incorporated cities, and are estimated using a different method than the city/town estimates. Because of this, they will differ from city estimates."

^b Criminal cases include felony, gross misdemeanor, and non-traffic misdemeanor defendants. They do not include traffic and parking violations.

^c Non-criminal cases include civil, family, and juvenile (non-traffic) cases for District Court and civil cases for Justice Court.

^d Two Carson City Justice Court judges also serve as municipal court judges.

^f These judges administer the Western Nevada Regional Drug Court hearing cases assigned to the drug program from the First, Third, and Ninth Judicial Districts.

^g Canal Justice Court judge also serves as Fernley Municipal Court judge.

^h Smith Valley Justice Court judge also serves as Yerington Municipal Court judge.

ⁱ Carlin Justice Court judge also serves as Carlin Municipal Court judge.

^j Elko Justice Court judge also serves as Elko Municipal Court judge.

^k Wells Justice Court judge also serves as Wells Municipal Court judge.

^l Justices of the peace serve as juvenile masters for all juvenile traffic cases.

^m Pahrnagat Valley Court judge also serves as Caliente Municipal Court judge.

ⁿ Boulder Justice Court judge also serves as Boulder City Municipal Court judge.

^o Mesquite Justice Court judge also serves as Mesquite Municipal Court judge.

* This court was closed during fiscal year 2001-02.

Source: Uniform System for Judicial Records, Nevada AOC, Planning & Analysis Division.

Table A2.

Criminal Caseload Processed by District Courts in Nevada, Fiscal Year 2001-02

	Criminal Defendants Charged		Criminal Appeals from Lower Court	Total Cases Filed	Total Cases Disposed
	Felony	Gross Misdemeanor			
First Judicial District					
Carson City District Court	304	21	21	346	93 ⁱ
Storey County District Court	16	10	5	31	35
Second Judicial District					
Washoe County District Court	2,294	849	71	3,214	2,553
Third Judicial District					
Churchill County District Court	93	63	0	156	133
Lyon County District Court	160	38	5	203	189
Fourth Judicial District					
Elko County District Court	239	8	12	259	280
Fifth Judicial District					
Esmeralda County District Court	18	16	0	34	9
Mineral County District Court	23	5	2	30	28
Nye County District Court	219	15	3	237	218
Sixth Judicial District					
Humboldt County District Court	97	17	8	122	87
Lander County District Court	15	5	0	20	31
Pershing County District Court	45	0	1	46	33
Seventh Judicial District					
Eureka County District Court	10	0	1	11	17
Lincoln County District Court	20	2	0	22	13 ⁱ
White Pine County District Court	56	0	3	59	43 ⁱ
Eighth Judicial District					
Clark County District Court	6,144 ^a	1,002 ^a	147	7,293 ^a	11,195
Ninth Judicial District					
Douglas County District Court	103	3	2	108	92
Total	9,856	2,054	281	12,191	15,049

^a Data are by cases instead of defendants.

ⁱ Data are incomplete. See Table 16 for details.

Source: Uniform System for Judicial Records, Nevada AOC, Planning & Analysis Division.

Table A3.

Civil Caseload Processed by District Courts in Nevada, Fiscal Year 2001-02

	Civil Cases Filed						Total Cases Filed	Total Cases Disposed
	Real Property	Construction Defect	Torts - Negligence	Torts	Probate	Other		
First Judicial District								
Carson City District Court	18	0	133	28	114	373	666	238 ⁱ
Storey County District Court	10	1	8	2	16	17	54	27
Second Judicial District								
Washoe County District Court	192	7	829	219	596	1,692	3,535	1,236 ⁱ
Third Judicial District								
Churchill County District Court	13	0	29	11	63	39	155	90
Lyon County District Court	22	2	15	4	75	87	205	48
Fourth Judicial District								
Elko County District Court	38	0	62	6	93	183	382	159
Fifth Judicial District								
Esmeralda County District Court	1	0	2	0	12	2	17	6
Mineral County District Court	5	0	5	2	12	27	51	34
Nye County District Court	41	1	26	7	144	85	304	127
Sixth Judicial District								
Humboldt County District Court	4	0	10	2	37	39	92	42
Lander County District Court	3	0	5	0	13	10	31	27
Pershing County District Court	1	0	2	18	15	16	52	46
Seventh Judicial District								
Eureka County District Court	0	0	3	0	5	5	13	3
Lincoln County District Court	11	0	0	1	16	10	38	5 ⁱ
White Pine County District Court	1	0	12	15	29	47	104	6 ⁱ
Eighth Judicial District								
Clark County District Court	1,012	64	5,133	719	2,121	9,062	18,111	16,559
Ninth Judicial District								
Douglas County District Court	28	2	48	3	77	188	346	225
Total	1,400	77	6,322	1,037	3,438	11,882	24,156	18,878

ⁱ Data are incomplete. See Table 16 for details.

Source: Uniform System for Judicial Records, Nevada AOC, Planning & Analysis Division.

Table A4.

Family Caseload Processed by District Courts in Nevada, Fiscal Year 2001-02

	Family-Related Cases Filed										Total Cases Filed	Total Cases Disposed
	Marriage Dissolution	Support/Custody	Uniform Interstate Family Support Act	Adoptions	Paternity	Termination of Parental Rights	Miscellaneous Domestic Relations	Guardianship	Mental Health Case	Request for Domestic Violence Protective Orders (TPOs)		
First Judicial District												
Carson City District Court	503	12	174	15	9	25	34	99	16	0	887	366 ⁱ
Storey County District Court	95	7	2	0	1	2	0	7	0	0	114	64
Second Judicial District												
Washoe County District Court	3,030	154	1,460	165	80	172	234	496	323	1,723	7,837	2,910 ⁱ
Third Judicial District												
Churchill County District Court	294	8	179	8	0	8	13	23	0	2	535	381
Lyon County District Court	94	4	205	12	0	12	21	39	0	0	387	132
Fourth Judicial District												
Elko County District Court	308	3	124	31	19	21	14	23	1	270	814	868
Fifth Judicial District												
Esmeralda County District Court	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	4
Mineral County District Court	12	2	44	3	0	0	1	8	0	0	70	39
Nye County District Court	532	9	400	9	7	14	13	22	0	0	1,006	617
Sixth Judicial District												
Humboldt County District Court	104	9	232	12	1	5	8	15	0	0	386	238
Lander County District Court	30	4	5	4	4	4	0	5	0	0	56	65
Pershing County District Court	20	3	68	3	0	1	0	7	1	0	103	81
Seventh Judicial District												
Eureka County District Court	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	6	9
Lincoln County District Court	25	2	10	1	0	1	0	6	0	0	45	15 ⁱ
White Pine County District Court	84	0	39	5	1	1	1	11	0	0	142	108 ⁱ
Eighth Judicial District												
Clark County District Court	12,577	1,000	5,005	531	258	458	735	1,310	879	7,989	30,742	45,896
Ninth Judicial District												
Douglas County District Court	553	21	80	17	9	21	15	33	0	0	749	649
Total	18,269	1,239	8,027	816	389	745	1,090	2,106	1,220	9,984	43,885	52,442

ⁱ Data are incomplete. See Table 16 for details.

Source: Uniform System for Judicial Records, Nevada AOC, Planning & Analysis Division.

Table A5.

Juvenile Caseload Processed by District Courts in Nevada, Fiscal Year 2001-02

	Juvenile Cases Filed							Total Non-Traffic Cases		Juvenile Traffic Violations	
	Criminal-type Juvenile Petitions	Status Petitions	Child Abuse/Neglect Petitions	Miscellaneous Petitions	Informal Hearings	Detention/Extradition Hearings	Protective Custody Hearings	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed
First Judicial District											
Carson City District Court	171	42	30	236	236	290	40	1,045	363	953	966
Storey County District Court	34	0	1	0	0	11	2	48	42	18	19
Second Judicial District											
Washoe County District Court	2,034	NR	639	21	2,408	NR	423	5,525	2,193 ⁱ	NR	NR
Third Judicial District											
Churchill County District Court	306	78	20	33	399	47	20	903	344	197	195
Lyon County District Court	387	40	13	1	185	105	25	756	384	1,154	539
Fourth Judicial District											
Elko County District Court	252	13	12	29	213	65	64	648	326	1,341 ^a	773
Fifth Judicial District											
Esmeralda County District Court	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	10	0
Mineral County District Court	67	4	1	13	12	43	0	140	116	24	13
Nye County District Court	303	206	32	0	326	140	0	1,007	501	274 ^a	319
Sixth Judicial District											
Humboldt County District Court	130	0	1	0	0	0	0	131	20	0	0
Lander County District Court	25	0	7	0	22	7	22	83	52	129	96
Pershing County District Court	52	0	1	5	7	0	0	65	61	5	4
Seventh Judicial District											
Eureka County District Court	20	0	0	0	2	0	0	22	5	(b)	(b)
Lincoln County District Court	28	0	1	2	13	4	5	53	30	(b)	(b)
White Pine County District Court	95	0	2	5	0	0	1	103	38 ⁱ	(b)	(b)
Eighth Judicial District											
Clark County District Court	7,714	0	733	34	0	1,174	1,608	11,263	5,254	1,320	NR
Ninth Judicial District											
Douglas County District Court	248	1	4	13	0	81	5	352	242	NR	NR
Total	11,870	384	1,497	392	3,823	1,967	2,215	22,148	9,976	5,425	2,924

NR Not reported

^a Traffic are by defendants, not charges.^b Juvenile traffic violations handled by Justice Courts.ⁱ Data are incomplete. See Table 16 for details.

Source: Uniform System for Judicial Records, Nevada AOC, Planning & Analysis Division.

Table A6.

Criminal Caseload Processed by Justice Courts in Nevada, Fiscal Year 2001-02

	Criminal Defendants Charged					Charges				
	Felony	Gross Misdemeanor	Misdemeanor, Non-Traffic	Total Filed	Total Disposed	Juvenile Traffic	Traffic Violations	Parking Violations	Total Filed	Total Disposed
First Judicial District										
Carson City										
Carson City Justice Court	743	97	1,681 ^a	2,521	NR	NJ	15,521 ^a	103 ^a	15,624 ^a	14,970 ^e
Storey County										
Virginia City Justice Court	28	5	94	127	147	NJ	764	30	794	482
Second Judicial District										
Washoe County										
Gerlach Justice Court	4	0	36	40	32	NJ	168	0	168	151
Incline Village Justice Court	33	21	721	775	814	66	1,412	336	1,814	1,718
Reno Justice Court	3,064	273	3,351	6,688	4,957	NJ	40,682	NJ	40,682	35,311
Sparks Justice Court	1,145	140	1,436	2,721	2,184	NJ	8,497	NJ	8,497	5,386
Verdi Justice Court	32	2	66	100	71	NJ	1,913	10	1,923	1,525
Wadsworth Justice Court	0	0	0	0	0	NJ	2,761	0	2,761	1,068 ⁱ
Third Judicial District										
Churchill County										
New River Justice Court	277	115	318	710	720	NJ	3,438	0	3,438	2,783
Lyon County										
Canal Justice Court	109	5	104	218	196	NJ	1,113	0	1,113	1,283
Dayton Justice Court	117	13	540	670	551	NJ	3,353	0	3,353	2,257
Mason Valley Justice Court	57	5	121	183	239	NJ	2,411	0	2,411	2,046
Smith Valley Justice Court	5	1	11	17	16	NJ	288	0	288	221
Fourth Judicial District										
Elko County										
Carlin Justice Court	0	0	55	55	180	NJ	564	1	565	499
East Line Justice Court	NR	NR	176	176	109	NJ	775	0	775	706
Elko Justice Court	249	15	293	557	481	NJ	9,290	1	9,291	5,172
Jackpot Justice Court	12	4	57	73	109	NJ	2,189	20	2,209	1,374
Mountain City/Jarbridge Justice Court	0	0	0	0	0	NJ	0	0	0	0
Tecoma Justice Court	0	0	8	8	13	NJ	333	0	333	265
Wells Justice Court	2	0	37	39	16	NJ	4,563	0	4,563	4,503
Fifth Judicial District										
Esmeralda County										
Esmeralda Justice Court	13	10	921	944	1,050	NJ	3,786	0	3,786	2,537
Mineral County										
Hawthorne Justice Court	130	10	268	408	141	NJ	2,677 ^b	0	2,677 ^b	2,264
Mina Justice Court	14	4	7	25	11	NJ	324	5	329	496
Nye County										
Beatty Justice Court	38	2	117	157	163	NJ	3,795	0	3,795	3,826
Pahrump Justice Court	452	58	510	1,020	1,192	NJ	5,085	5	5,090	5,162
Tonopah Justice Court	71	6	52	129	170	NJ	2,870	3	2,873	1,303
Sixth Judicial District										
Humboldt County										
Gold Run Justice Court	0	0	0	0	0	NJ	0	0	0	0
McDermitt Justice Court	0	0	0	0	0	NJ	0	0	0	0
Paradise Valley Justice Court	0	0	0	0	0	NJ	0	0	0	0
Union Justice Court	180	17	1,627	1,824	2,011	NJ	3,363	10	3,373	2,327
Lander County										
Argenta Justice Court	33	5	241	279	300	NJ	2,375	2	2,377	2,598
Austin Justice Court	3	3	36	42	4	NJ	962	0	962	847
Pershing County										
Lake Justice Court	51	13	72	136	161	NJ	1,892	0	1,892	1,380
Seventh Judicial District										
Eureka County										
Beowawe Justice Court	2	1	21	24	29	9	628	0	637	618
Eureka Justice Court	6	1	10	17	50	5	553	0	558	140
Lincoln County										
Meadow Valley Justice Court	35	5	36	76	46	29	1,894	0	1,923	1,493
Pahrangat Valley Justice Court	12	0	27	39	31	38	3,901	0	3,939	3,623
White Pine County										
Ely (No. 1) Justice Court	63	16	86	165	161	171	3,100	1	3,272	3,013
Lund (No. 2) Justice Court	0	0	1	1	0	0	125	0	125	118
Baker (No. 3) Justice Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	0	39	39
Eighth Judicial District										
Clark County										
Boulder Justice Court	58	6	29	93	61	8	570	4	582	186 ⁱ
Bunkerville Justice Court	16	0	26	42	21	46	851	0	897	276 ⁱ
Goodsprings Justice Court	82	25	55	162	32 ⁱ	31	7,337	3	7,371	2,315 ⁱ
Henderson Justice Court	1,515	126	438	2,079	226 ⁱ	181	5,168	19	5,368	3,764 ⁱ
Las Vegas Justice Court	18,401	1,200	27,859	47,460	NR	6,171	207,622	3,980	217,773	206,678 ^e
Laughlin Justice Court	489	17	655	1,161	497 ⁱ	71	5,681	551	6,303	2,282 ⁱ
Mesquite Justice Court	92	6	13	111	70	0	1	0	1	1
Moapa Justice Court	19	0	22	41	5 ⁱ	131	5,639	2	5,772	1,655 ⁱ
Moapa Valley Justice Court	23	31	39	93	9 ⁱ	132	935	7	1,074	647 ⁱ
North Las Vegas Justice Court	1,745	129	1,265	3,139	NR	43	1,202	0	1,245	NR
Searchlight Justice Court	43	7	78	128	103 ⁱ	48	4,518	0	4,566	1,030 ⁱ
Ninth Judicial District										
Douglas County										
East Fork Justice Court	199	26	477	702	916	NJ	7,156	178	7,334	5,725
Tahoe Justice Court	123	9	473	605	723	NJ	3,301	113	3,414	2,708
Total	29,785	2,429	44,566	76,780	19,018	7,180	387,385	5,384	399,949	340,771

NJ Not within court jurisdiction.

^b

Court reported traffic numbers by defendants; could not report by charges.

NR Not reported.

^e

Estimated.

^a Municipal Court data included in totals.ⁱ

Data are incomplete. See Table 16 for details.

Source: Uniform System for Judicial Records, Nevada AOC, Planning & Analysis Division.

Table A7.

Civil Caseload Processed by Justice Courts in Nevada, Fiscal Year 2001-02

	Civil Cases Filed					Total Filed	Total Disposed
	General Civil	Small Claims	Summary Eviction	Requests for Domestic Violence Protective Orders (TPOs)	Request for Protection Orders (non-domestic violence)		
First Judicial District							
Carson City							
Carson City Justice Court	1,775	504	1,290	593	342	4,504	NR
Storey County							
Virginia City Justice Court	12	26	20	24	18	100	113
Second Judicial District							
Washoe County							
Gerlach Justice Court	2	4	0	1	0	7	7
Incline Village Justice Court	60	139	94	10	22	325	319
Reno Justice Court	7,955	3,782	8,300	(a)	434	20,471	7,830 i
Sparks Justice Court	707	1,586	2,427	(a)	68	4,788	2,394 i
Verdi Justice Court	1	13	5	3	1	23	9 i
Wadsworth Justice Court	0	3	2	5	0	10	4
Third Judicial District							
Churchill County							
New River Justice Court	301	374	228	152	36	1,091	962
Lyon County							
Canal Justice Court	66	247	133	75	0	521	409
Dayton Justice Court	66	168	267	114	42	657	479
Mason Valley Justice Court	46	158	15	41	0	260	217
Smith Valley Justice Court	0	16	0	5	0	21	25
Fourth Judicial District							
Elko County							
Carlin Justice Court	27	118	2	(a)	(a)	147	48
East Line Justice Court	31	190	20	13	4	258	120
Elko Justice Court	844	900	146	0	31	1,921	507
Jackpot Justice Court	8	95	1	1	0	105	80
Mountain City/Jarbridge Justice Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tecoma Justice Court	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Wells Justice Court	18	35	0	2	1	56	13
Fifth Judicial District							
Esmeralda County							
Esmeralda Justice Court	0	19	1	10	0	30	14
Mineral County							
Hawthorne Justice Court	69	158	29	29	0	285	NR
Mina Justice Court	0	3	1	2	1	7	6
Nye County							
Beatty Justice Court	4	14	5	20	5	48	58
Pahrump Justice Court	98	228	146	240	6	718	667
Tonopah Justice Court	27	70	6	22	3	128	85
Sixth Judicial District							
Humboldt County							
Gold Run Justice Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McDermitt Justice Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paradise Valley Justice Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Union Justice Court	273	402	31	87	37	830	671
Lander County							
Argenta Justice Court	51	342	5	24	2	424	428
Austin Justice Court	0	9	0	2	0	11	6
Pershing County							
Lake Justice Court	24	130	29	38	1	222	245
Seventh Judicial District							
Eureka County							
Beowawe Justice Court	5	3	0	1	0	9	8
Eureka Justice Court	6	13	1	0	1	21	22
Lincoln County							
Meadow Valley Justice Court	3	9	2	4	2	20	10
Pahrnanagat Valley Justice Court	0	7	1	7	0	15	9
White Pine County							
Ely (No. 1) Justice Court	238	126	29	46	5	444	308
Lund (No. 2) Justice Court	0	5	0	0	0	5	6
Baker (No. 3) Justice Court	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eighth Judicial District							
Clark County							
Boulder Justice Court	17	94	55	47	36	249	53 i
Bunkerville Justice Court	0	6	0	3	0	9	3 i
Goodsprings Justice Court	2	33	2	8	9	54	5 i
Henderson Justice Court	290	1,119	1,761	(a)	166	3,336	431 i
Las Vegas Justice Court	19,003	13,271	20,622	(a)	1,172	54,068	865 i
Laughlin Justice Court	23	346	73	17	19	478	141 i
Mesquite Justice Court	4	105	25	25	18	177	51 i
Moapa Justice Court	1	0	2	1	1	5	0 i
Moapa Valley Justice Court	1	9	1	24	26	61	NR
North Las Vegas Justice Court	221	1,216	1,803	(a)	46	3,286	NR
Searchlight Justice Court	4	2	0	1	0	7	2 i
Ninth Judicial District							
Douglas County							
East Fork Justice Court	123	317	75	121	45	681	514
Tahoe Justice Court	42	58	32	23	0	155	88
Total	32,448	26,473	37,687	1,841	2,600	101,049	18,233

NA Not Reported.

^a Temporary protective orders are processed and recorded at the District Court level.ⁱ Data are incomplete. See Table 16 for details.

Source: Uniform System for Judicial Records, Nevada AOC, Planning & Analysis Division.

Table A8.

Municipal Court Cases Filed, Fiscal Year 2001-02

Court	Defendants Charged	Charges				Civil Filings ^a
	Misdemeanor, Non Traffic	Traffic Violations	Juvenile Traffic	Parking Violations	Total Traffic and Parking	
Boulder Municipal Court	412	5,646	229	61	5,936	0
Caliente Municipal Court	8	20	NJ	0	20	125
Carlin Municipal Court	43	226	NJ	7	233	0
Carson City Municipal Court	^(b)	^(b)	NJ	^(b)	^(b)	NR
Elko Municipal Court	189	819	NJ	49	868	NR
Ely Municipal Court	120	460	NJ	13	473	0
Fallon Municipal Court	512	1,166	NJ	33	1,199	0
Fernley Municipal Court	111	2,130	NJ	0	2,130	NR
Henderson Municipal Court	5,894	21,940	1,884	2,483	26,307	NR
Las Vegas Municipal Court	40,339 ^c	133,725	NJ	^(d)	133,725	^(d)
Lovelock Municipal Court	97	188	NJ	0	188	0
Mesquite Municipal Court	398	2,729	31	149	2,909	NR
North Las Vegas Municipal Court	6,812	27,327 ^f	NJ	2,948	30,275 ^f	^(d)
Reno Municipal Court	8,423	20,387	NJ	^(d)	20,387	^(d)
Sparks Municipal Court	6,554	11,067	NJ	2,633	13,700	0
Wells Municipal Court	40	179	NJ	0	179	0
West Wendover Municipal Court	140	535 ^f	NJ	24 ^f	559	NR
Yerington Municipal Court	150	292	NJ	14	306	NR
Total	70,242	228,836	2,144	8,414	239,394	125

NJ Not within court jurisdiction.

NR Not reported.

^a This is the first year that any Municipal Court has had any civil filings since the project began.

^b Municipal court data combined with justice court data (Table A6) for the consolidated municipality of Carson City.

^c Court reported non-traffic misdemeanor numbers by charges; could not report by defendants.

^d Violations or cases are handled administratively by the city.

^f Court reported traffic and parking numbers by defendants; could not report by charges.

Source: Uniform System for Judicial Records, Nevada AOC, Planning & Analysis Division.

G

Glossary of Case Types

CRIMINAL CASE TYPES

WHEN TO COUNT FILINGS: Cases are counted by defendants in District Court when the court receives notification of a bind over from a lower court or receives the formal charging document from the District Attorney's Office. Felony and gross misdemeanor filings in Justice Court are counted by defendants when the court receives the formal charging document, generally a complaint or citation. Misdemeanor and traffic filings in Justice and Municipal Courts are counted when the court receives the citation or complaint. Misdemeanors are counted by defendants and traffic violations are counted by charges.

FELONY -Cases heard at District Court with preliminary hearings at Justice Court for defendants charged with a violation of a state law that is punishable by death or imprisonment in the state prison.

GROSS MISDEMEANOR – Cases heard at District Court with preliminary hearings at Justice Court for defendants charged with a violation of state law that involves an offense that does not fit within the definitions of felony, misdemeanor, or traffic case.

MISDEMEANOR, NON-TRAFFIC – Cases heard at Justice and Municipal Courts for defendants charged with the violation of a state law or local ordinance that involves an offense punishable by fine or incarceration or both for no more than \$1,000 or six months, respectively.

TRAFFIC MISDEMEANOR – Cases heard at Justice and Municipal Courts for moving and non-moving violations of traffic law or ordinance that do not pertain to parking of a motor vehicle. (Counted by charges, not defendants.)

PARKING VIOLATIONS – Cases heard at Justice and Municipal Courts for parking of a motor vehicle in violation of a traffic law or ordinance. (Counted by charges, not defendants.)

APPEAL FROM LOWER COURT – Cases heard at District Court in which the court reviews the judgment of a Justice or Municipal Court for a criminal case.

WHEN TO COUNT DISPOSITIONS: A criminal case is considered disposed when final adjudication for that case occurs. For statistical purposes, final adjudication is defined as date of sentencing, date of adjudication, or date charges are disposed, whichever occurs last.

CRIMINAL CASES DISPOSED – For District Court, cases are disposed when transferred before or during trial, dismissed after diversion or before trial, guilty plea before trial, bench trial, jury trial, and other manner of disposition. For Justice and Municipal Courts, cases are dismissed before or during preliminary hearing, guilty plea before or during preliminary hearing, waiver of preliminary hearing, bound over to District Court, bail forfeiture, transferred before or during trial, dismissed after diversion, dismissed before trial, guilty plea before trial, bench trial, and jury trial.

CIVIL CASE TYPES

WHEN TO COUNT FILINGS: Cases are counted when a petition or complaint is filed with the court or the court receives a motion.

REAL PROPERTY – Cases heard at District Court that deal with ownership or rights in real property excluding construction defect or negligence; includes landlord and tenant disputes, title to property, condemnation, eminent domain, and other real property cases that do not fit in one of the above categories.

CONSTRUCTION DEFECT – Cases heard at District Court that deal with defects in construction.

NEGLIGENCE TORTS – Cases heard at District Court that deal with an alleged omission to perform an act or use care to perform an act that causes personal injury, property damage, or wrongful death; includes auto, medical, dental, premises liability, and other negligence tort cases that do not fit in one of the above categories.

TORTS – Cases heard at District Court that deal with an injury or wrong committed either against a person or person's property by a party who either did or did not do something they were not or were supposed to do; includes product liability, intentional misconduct, employment, and other tort cases that do not fit in one of the above categories.

G

Glossary of Case Types

PROBATE – Cases heard at District Court that deal with the probate of a will or estate of a deceased person; includes summary administration, general administration, special administration, set asides, probate trusts, and other probate cases that do not fit in one of the above categories.

OTHER CIVIL – Cases heard at District Court that include breach of contract, civil petition for judicial review, appeals from lower courts, civil writs, and all other civil matters that do not fit in one of the above categories or case types.

GENERAL CIVIL – Cases heard at Justice Court that deal with recovery of money or damages where the amount does not exceed the limit of \$7,500.

SMALL CLAIMS – Cases heard at Justice Court that deal with recovery of money where the amount does not exceed the limit of \$5,000.

SUMMARY EVICTION – Cases heard at Justice Court that deal with the exclusion of tenant for default of rent or specific categories of unlawful detainer.

TEMPORARY PROTECTIVE ORDERS – Cases heard at Justice Court for temporary order for protection. TPOs are counted as either domestic violence protective orders or stalking and harassment protective orders.

WHEN TO COUNT DISPOSITIONS: A civil case is considered disposed when adjudication of the matter occurs. For statistical purposes, final adjudication is defined as the date judgment is entered.

CIVIL CASES DISPOSED – For all trial courts, civil cases are disposed by voluntary dismissal, transfer before or during trial, involuntary dismissal, judgment on arbitration award, stipulated dismissal, stipulated judgment, default judgment, and adjudication on the merits by motion to dismiss, summary judgment, bench trial, and jury trial. Additionally, in Justice Courts, temporary protective orders are disposed by involuntary dismissal, transferred before or during trial, voluntary dismissal, decision without trial or hearing, decision with hearing, and decision with trial.

FAMILY CASE TYPES

WHEN TO COUNT FILINGS: Cases are counted when the court receives an originating petition, request, or complaint.

MARRIAGE DISSOLUTION – Cases heard at District Court that involve either divorce or annulment.

SUPPORT/CUSTODY – Cases heard at District Court that require maintenance of a spouse or child or determination with regard to maintenance. Both parties must reside in Nevada.

UNIFORM INTERSTATE FAMILY SUPPORT ACT – Cases heard at District Court that require maintenance of a spouse or child when one party resides in another state.

ADOPTIONS – Cases heard at District Court that involve a request for the establishment of a new, permanent relationship of parent and child between persons not having that relationship naturally.

PATERNITY – Cases heard at District Court that involve paternity issues as defined by Nevada statute.

TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS – Cases heard at District Court that involve termination of parental rights.

MISCELLANEOUS DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASE – Cases heard at District Court that involve a domestic relations issue that does not fit in one of the other family case types. Examples include name change or permission to marry.

GUARDIANSHIP – Cases heard at District Court that deal with guardianship issues involving adults, minors, or trusts.

MENTAL HEALTH CASES – Cases heard at District Court that deal with legal determination as to whether an individual is mentally ill or incompetent and should be placed or remain under care, custody, or treatment.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PROTECTIVE ORDERS – Cases heard at District Court for temporary order for protection when sufficient evidence exists that there has been domestic violence or the threat exists.

WHEN TO COUNT DISPOSITIONS: A family case is considered disposed when the decision is handed down and(or) the final order is filed, whichever occurs first.

FAMILY CASES DISPOSED – For District Courts, family cases are disposed by involuntary dismissal, transfer, voluntary dismissal, decision without trial, decision with hearing, and decision with trial. Additionally, guardianship cases can be disposed for a person by death, reaching the age of majority, or restoration of competency; and for property by an order terminating guardianship or final accounting.

JUVENILE CASE TYPES

WHEN TO COUNT FILINGS: Cases are counted when the court receives the petition or citation.

CRIMINAL-TYPE JUVENILE PETITIONS – Cases heard at District Court that include a behavior that would be a crime if committed by an adult.

STATUS PETITIONS – Cases heard at District Court that includes petitions involving a juvenile in need of supervision. The juvenile may require guidance, treatment, or rehabilitation because of habitual truancy, habitual disobedience, being ungovernable, or behavior that is injurious or dangerous to others.

CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT PETITIONS – Cases heard at District Court where the behavior of someone other than the juvenile causes the court to concern itself with the well being of the juvenile. Adults charged with abuse or neglect are counted in the appropriate criminal category.

MISCELLANEOUS PETITIONS – Cases heard at District Court that involve juvenile cases that do not fit in one of the other juvenile categories. An example is Petition for Emancipation.

INFORMAL HEARING – Any hearing by a judicial officer in which no formal charge has been filed with the court.

DETENTION/EXTRADITION HEARING – Any hearing requesting a juvenile to be held in detention, or continued to be held in detention, pending further court action within the same or another jurisdiction.

PROTECTIVE CUSTODY HEARING – Any hearing held to determine if the risk to a child is great enough to warrant removal, or continued removal, from their custodian.

WHEN TO COUNT DISPOSITIONS: A juvenile case is considered disposed when adjudication of the matter occurs.

JUVENILE CASES DISPOSED – For District Courts, juvenile cases are disposed by transfer, certification to adult, dismissal, plea or admission, statutory termination, wardship termination, judgment satisfied, and bench trial.